

A HISTORY OF THE
ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES



1880-1929

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A HISTORY OF THE
ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES



Very sincerely
Margaret Lawrence.

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OF THE
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FOR NURSES

1880-1929

BY
GRACE FAY SCHRYVER

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PUBLISHED BY
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
CHICAGO
1930

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES

DEDICATED
TO
THE SUPERINTENDENTS
THE FACULTIES
AND
THE GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL

FOREWORD

IN publishing this brief history, the Directors of the Illinois Training School for Nurses feel their obligation to be many fold:

To honor the memory of that group of far-seeing women who in the face of opposition and untold difficulties founded the School in 1880.

To bring to the graduates an intimate record of the growth and achievements of the School in which they have had so large a share.

To acquaint the many friends of the School with its work and value to the community, showing, we trust, that the School has been worthy of their support.

To express appreciation to that large group of medical men who have been staunch friends of the School, helping to fight its battles as well as giving of their valuable time for lectures to the students; not forgetting that smaller group who for so many years gave gratuitous service in the care of sick student nurses.

To recognize gratefully the unlimited opportunity for public service and the invaluable laboratory for study afforded by our contracts with the successive Boards of Cook County Commissioners.

In the gathering of material, the sources have been used as extensively as possible: minutes of Board and committee meetings, reports, letters, press articles, Reports of the Alumnae Association, records deposited by Mrs. Lawrence with the Chicago Historical Society; for the earlier years an especially interesting source is the notes from Mrs. Lawrence's diary compiled by Mrs. Henry L. Frank in 1920, when she was planning to write

the history of the School—an achievement that was unfortunately precluded by her death.

The writer wishes to acknowledge her indebtedness to Helen Scott Hay for her co-operation in supplying material on the period of her superintendency, and to Rachel C. Torrance and Lyda Anderson for their interesting notes on Miss Hay's war work. Much of the material of the chapter on the years 1924–1929, the time of the superintendency of Laura R. Logan, has been prepared by Miss Logan, and is acknowledged with appreciation.

To Jessie Breeze, for many helpful suggestions made possible by her years of close association with the School and her sympathetic understanding of its problems, the writer expresses her gratitude. To Florence Schryver, her daughter, the writer also expresses gratitude for invaluable assistance in preparing the manuscript.

GRACE FAY SCHRYVER.

April, 1930

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CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PLANS

1880-1881

Purpose and founders—First meetings—Charter—Approaching the County Commissioners—Organization—Interest on the part of the Medical Association—Miss Brown chosen Superintendent—Two wards secured—Raising funds—Winning publicity.

“The history of the Illinois Training School for Nurses is the history of nursing in the West; the progress of the school is the progress of nursing throughout the world. When another quarter of a century is passed and the events of Chicago’s history are sifted to record their true value, none will stand out greater as a factor in the welfare of the community than the foundation and work of this school.

“Its founders ‘builded better than they knew,’ none of them realizing how far-reaching an influence they were creating. Their first few years were a constant battle against prejudice, political antagonism, and poverty. I have heard Mrs. Lawrence say that the one thing to which they pinned their faith, was the idea that if their work was for the good of all, it would stand.”¹

THE purpose of the founders was twofold: first, to train young women to care scientifically for the sick, so establishing a new and dignified profession for women and at the same time making available to the public a valuable service; second, to give the patients in the Cook County Hospital care far better than that rendered by the untrained and politically chosen attendants then employed.

The plan originated with a small group of public-spirited women, prominent among whom were Mrs. Edward Wright (Sarah Peck), Mrs. Charles B. Lawrence (Margaret Marsden), Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. J. M. (Lucy L.) Flower, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, and Mrs. Orson Smith.

¹Miss Isabel McIsaac, graduate and later superintendent of the School, nationally known for her extensive work in nursing education.

Mrs. Flower was well known philanthropically, especially for her work in the interests of children and young people—it is for her that the one girls' high school in Chicago is named. Dr. Stevenson was one of the few recognized women physicians of the day, and took an important part in the charitable work of Chicago, to which the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House is one testimonial. Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Judge Lawrence, at one time chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, served as first president of the Board of the Training School, and to her efforts more than to those of any other one person was due the successful accomplishment of their plans; in Judge Lawrence the School had at all times a sympathetic and able friend. But it is to Mrs. Wright that we owe credit for taking the first steps toward making a nurses' training school in Chicago a fact. In the resolutions taken by the Board of Directors at the time of her death twenty years later, they speak of her as "the founder and originator of the School; the first one to propose starting a training school for nurses; the one who inspired others to work with her for its establishment." Sometime before the summer of 1880, she had visited hospitals and training schools in the East, and had returned much impressed by what she had seen and heard of their nursing service. Dr. Stevenson had studied the methods of the Florence Nightingale Training School in London, and had endeavored to interest her fellow citizens in a like institution for Chicago. In a paper read before the Fortnightly Society, Mrs. Lawrence says,

"As yet we have no such school west of Buffalo. That we shall have them in the future is a certainty. They are too important an element in the civilization of today to be long ignored in any large city. Why should not Chicago take the lead in this humane direction? Why should she not add to her many noble institutions for the relief of suffering humanity a training school for nurses? The County has already built and furnished a first class hospital, of which every resident in Cook County may well be proud. That hospital is in such admirable order that it needs but the school in connection with it to be perfect. It would give us the field of study which we require, and work in it could be made most efficient."

The first meeting looking toward organization was held at the home of Mrs. Lucretia J. Tilton, August 3, 1880. It was followed by many others, for as Mrs. Lawrence remarks in a diary which she kept of that period, "It will take many more such meetings before we get started." Mrs. Flower mentions one of these early gatherings in an article which she wrote later on the history of the Training School:

"In the fall of 1880 a party of ladies met at the Palmer House in this city, for the purpose of organizing a training school for nurses. These ladies were thoroughly in earnest, believing that such a school was sadly needed and having had the subject under consideration for some time."

Mrs. Flower could not speak too highly of the earnestness of the women who initiated the project; their courage never faltered, and they handed on to other women as public-spirited as themselves, a task which has been unceasingly carried on for nearly fifty years, often in the face of almost overwhelming problems and discouragements.

On September 4 a meeting was held at Judge Lawrence's, at which fifteen women were present: Mesdames Lawrence, Wright, Burrows, Scammon, Prentiss, Brooke, Huford, Stanley, Isham, Flower, Churchill, Bourland, Hibbard, Brown, and Dr. Stevenson. Mrs. Wright presided, and, on the motion of Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. C. M. Brown acted as secretary pro tem. A committee was appointed to select twenty-five names for a Board of Managers, not less than seven from each of the three sides of the city. It was further decided that the managers be chosen without denominational or sectional bias, a policy which has always been followed. A list drawn up by Mrs. Lawrence includes Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Swedenborgian, Universalist, Jewish, German Lutheran, Christian, healthy infidels, and miscellaneous. Though several members were named under "miscellaneous," there seems to have been no "healthy infidel."

On August 30, Judge Lawrence had applied for a charter, which was duly formulated, agreed to, and signed on September 15.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
COOK COUNTY

To Honorable George H. Harlow, Secretary of State, we the undersigned

(Signed) Sarah L. Wright
Sarah Hackett Stevenson
Margaret Lawrence
Lucy L. Flower

Citizens of the United States, propose to form a corporation not for pecuniary profit but for benevolent purposes under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "An Act concerning Corporations" approved April 18, 1872, and that for the purpose of such organization we hereby state as follows, to wit:

- (1) The name or title of such corporation is to be the "Illinois Training School for Nurses."
- (2) The particular business and object of said corporation will be to train skilled nurses and furnish them to the sick or wounded.
- (3) There will be twenty-five directors for the first year of the existence of said corporation whose names are as follows:

Mrs. Sarah L. Wright	Mrs. Henriette G. Frank
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson	Mrs. Frank Hall
Mrs. J. M. Flower	Mrs. Thomas Wilce
Mrs. J. Y. Scammon	Mrs. W. C. Hibbard
Mrs. C. B. Lawrence	Mrs. Frank Douglas
Mrs. J. V. Clarke	Mrs. Geo. W. Smith
Mrs. Wm. Penn Nixon	Mrs. John H. Prentiss
Mrs. Frank B. Wilkie	Mrs. Godfrey Snyder
Miss Emma Kellogg	Mrs. Edwin Blackman
Mrs. A. A. Carpenter	Mrs. Dr. Clinton Locke
Mrs. Caroline Brown	Mrs. Albert Keep
Mrs. Perry H. Smith	Mrs. Thomas A. Burrows

Mrs. J. C. Hilton

- (4) The location is in Chicago or Suburbs in the County of Cook, State of Illinois.

In witness whereof the persons first above named subscribed their names this fifteenth day of September A. D. 1880.

(Signed) Sarah L. Wright
Sarah Hackett Stevenson
Margaret Lawrence
Lucy L. Flower
Elizabeth B. Carpenter

STATE OF ILLINOIS

[SEAL]

Department of State

Geo. H. Harlow, Secretary of State

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME: Greeting.

Whereas, a certificate, duly signed and acknowledged, having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the Twenty-first day of September A. D. 1880, for the organization of the Illinois Training School for Nurses under and in accordance with the provisions of "An Act concerning Corporations" approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, a copy of which certificate is hereto attached;

Now therefore, I, George H. Harlow, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said Training School for Nurses is a legally organized corporation under the laws of this State.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand, cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Springfield this twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

(Signed) GEO. H. HARLOW,
Secretary of State.

On September 15 also was made the first proposition to the Board of County Commissioners that the students of the proposed School be allowed to take over some of the nursing in the County Hospital.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Cook County
Gentlemen:

We the undersigned have united in the formation of a charitable institution which has for its object the training of nurses after the "Bellevue Training School" as explained in the accompanying charter. We therefore most respectfully and earnestly request the co-operation of your Honorable Body. To that end we ask that you send a delegation from your number to meet a Committee of the Ladies' Board at room 117, Palmer House, Saturday, September 25 at 3 P.M.

The object of the meeting is to consider the feasibility of establishing said Training School in connection with Cook County Hospital under the supervision of your Honorable Board.

Respectfully signed,

Mrs. Charles B. Lawrence
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson
Mrs. J. Y. Scammon

Mrs. Edward L. Wright
Mrs. James M. Flower
Mrs. A. A. Carpenter

To enter the student nurses in the County Hospital had been part of the plan from the beginning, both because the nursing conditions in the Hospital were known to be bad and the humanitarian impulse of the founders was strong, and because that great institution furnished opportunities for study and practical experience hardly to be equaled. The building was a fine spacious one, but recently completed; a large number of patients were cared for daily, and presented the greatest possible variety of diseases and surgical cases; the staff was of the finest, including such well-known physicians and surgeons as Dr. Charles Adams, Dr. Ralph N. Isham, Dr. S. D. Jacobson, Dr. Moses Gunn, Dr. D. A. K. Steele, and Dr. Christian Fenger; the Hospital, indeed, was already nationally known as a center for study, experiment and achievement. In contrast with the material equipment and fine medical and surgical work being done, the nursing was of the poorest; convalescents, utterly inexperienced, cared for those too sick to care for themselves, while those holding more permanent positions were political dependents of the County Commissioners, mostly of the Sairy Gamp type, and, by common report, frequently of low moral character.

That a great service would be rendered the community by placing in the Hospital a group of earnest, trained women of high moral character, seemed too evident for argument.

On October 2, at a meeting held at the Palmer House, Mrs. Lawrence, chairman of the Nominating Committee chosen September 4, presented the following names as managers:

Mrs. C. B. Lawrence	Mrs. W. G. Hibbard
Mrs. J. C. Hilton	Mrs. Thomas Burrows
Mrs. Edward Wright	Mrs. Henry L. Frank
Mrs. Clinton Locke	Mrs. J. M. Flower
Mrs. J. Y. Scammon	Mrs. Wm. Penn Nixon
Mrs. Wirt Dexter	Mrs. Fred M. Hall
Mrs. J. M. Walker	Mrs. Thomas Wilce
Mrs. Frank Douglas	Mrs. Geo. W. Smith

Mrs. John H. Prentiss	Mrs. A. A. Carpenter
Mrs. Perry H. Smith	Mrs. Godfrey Snyder
Mrs. Orson Smith	Miss Emma Kellogg
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson	

At this meeting also the permanent officers were elected: President, Mrs. Charles B. Lawrence; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. G. Hibbard and Mrs. J. C. Hilton; Secretaries, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Recording, and Mrs. Edward Wright, Corresponding; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Flower. Mrs. Flower, however, resigned her office without acting, and Mrs. Henry L. Frank was elected to fill that place.

Committees were named at the October 5 meeting: Hospital—Dr. Stevenson, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Wright; Household—Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Wilce; Publication—Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Orson Smith; Executive—Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Flower, Mrs. Wright; Nominations—Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Stevenson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. George W. Smith. About this time a draft of the Constitution and By-laws was made by Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Flower, and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, and adopted by the Board.

A Finance Committee of four men was chosen, and agreed to serve: N. K. Fairbank, Burton C. Cook, D. V. Purington, and Albert W. Cobb. E. B. McCagg and Perry Trumbull acted as Auditing Committee.

An Advisory Board of fifty men was also appointed. Five County Commissioners were invited to serve on this Board, four of whom did so—Messrs. Purington, Ayars, Stewart, and Coburn.

ADVISORY BOARD

D. V. Purington	O. W. Potter
C. G. Ayars	W. M. Hoyt
J. W. Stewart	E. B. McCagg
Perry Trumbull	John Farren
John Rheinwald	J. T. Ryerson
Jacob Rosenberg	Dr. Ralph Isham
Dr. DeLaskie Miller	M. A. Meyer
Berthold Loewenthal	Dr. Chas. T. Parkes
Dr. J. H. Hollister	Burton C. Cook
J. S. Brewer	F. B. Wilkie
W. K. Sullivan	N. K. Fairbank
Henry Strong	Victor Lawson
C. F. Pietsch	E. F. Chapin
O. F. Aldis	C. H. Lawrence
William Blair	Arthur J. Caton
Norman Williams	A. W. Cobb
Geo. E. Adams	T. S. Albright
H. W. Fuller	A. B. Mason
C. E. Coburn	R. W. Patterson
E. C. Larned	J. L. Houghteling
Dr. H. A. Johnson	Geo. L. Dunlap
Gerhard Foreman	Bryan Lathrop
Dr. W. H. Byford	E. L. R. Ryerson
C. B. Farwell	Gen. F. U. Stiles
Dr. E. Ingalls	Dudley Wilkinson

During October also the Board of the Training School approached the Medical Association through Dr. DeLaskie Miller, an early and loyal friend of the School. The doctors showed great interest in the plan, and on November 15 passed the following resolution:

“RESOLVED:

That in the opinion of the Chicago Medical Society, a properly conducted society for the training of nurses is desirable, and that we will aid the Illinois Training School for Nurses as well as we are able.”



MRS. EDWARD L. WRIGHT
(SARAH PECK)

The Medical Staff of the Hospital had asked that they be invited to co-operate with the Training School Board. In response they were requested to elect three of their members to serve on the Advisory Board. Dr. D. A. K. Steele, Dr. Christian Fenger, and Dr. S. D. Jacobson were added to the above list. "And so," writes Mrs. Lawrence, "our enterprise, after all these weeks of careful hatching, has gone forth to the public a full-fledged bird."

Organization completed, three problems presented themselves—to secure a superintendent, to gain entrance to the Hospital, and to finance the project. Of these, consent to enter the Hospital was the most difficult.

Their interest in obtaining just the right person for the superintendent, and their first inquiries, date back to the early summer months of 1880. A letter bearing the date of July 6, from the president of the Training School of the New York Hospital, West 15th Street, says in part,

Mrs. Wright

Dear Madam:

We who are deeply interested in the prosperity and the healthy growth of training schools, are more interested in your project than you may be willing to believe.

Your Chicago school will be a center for the great West. There are noble women to be trained for a good work, and you will need a capable woman for a superintendent of your pupil nurses. May I be permitted, when you are prepared to make a selection, to suggest the name of one I consider *highly* qualified and capable?

There is no self interest in this. She is a young woman already occupying an honored position and one you are not likely to hear of for that reason.

With sincere interest in your success,

E. W. Brown.

Further correspondence revealed this highly recommended person to be Miss Mary E. Brown, for two years assistant superintendent of the Bellevue Training School, New York, who was said to have "the most thorough training in nursing our country affords." Miss Brown was offered the position of superintendent, with the privilege of visiting Chicago before

deciding, that she might better understand the situation. The latter part of October the visit was made. Though much interested, Miss Brown at first felt that it would be unwise to give up the position she then held for one seemingly so uncertain; too, the hostility of the warden to the scheme was reason for feeling that the work would be difficult, if not impossible. In February, however, when conditions were much more settled, she agreed to come.

At the same time that negotiations were being carried on with Miss Brown, the Board was endeavoring to come to a satisfactory agreement with the County Commissioners. Although some of them were friendly, there was much opposition. Communication after communication was sent to the Commissioners, and many meetings were held before a settlement was reached. The warden strongly opposed the whole idea, contending that he did not believe in "female nurses" and that "he had never found them as competent as men"; he had "male nurses who had been in the Hospital eight years, and he did not think that the ladies could furnish any better ones." This argument was cleverly turned against him when it was pointed out that, while the women nurses in the Hospital were usually convalescents who left as soon as they were able, the men stayed on year after year until they were so used to their duties that they became in a sense trained nurses—just what the Board of the Training School was planning to put there. Statements were quoted, also, showing that the medical staffs of Eastern hospitals had been thoroughly converted to the idea of the trained nurse.

Mr. C. G. Ayars, chairman of the Hospital Committee of the County Board, was a friend to the School, and it was through his good offices that entrance was finally gained. The following letter, presented through Mr. Ayars, gives practically the terms which were later agreed to.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Cook County
Gentlemen:

Since our last communication to you on the subject of the "Illinois Training School for Nurses," we have had a meeting with your Hospital Committee, to whom our application for admittance to Cook County Hospital was by you referred.

That Committee, we understand, are divided on the merits of the question, but three having declared in our favor.

For the benefit of those opposed, and in order that we may stand rightly before your Board to whom the Committee will of course report, we would like to state explicitly what would be our attitude towards those in authority already there.

We should come in with the expectation of creating for your use in the Hospital, a better corps of nurses than those you already have.

As there seems to be some opposition to our entering the male wards, we will content ourselves with a female medical ward and a female surgical. In those wards, your warden himself admits that the nurses now employed are indifferent and inefficient. We would substitute for those, skilled nurses, if you give us the opportunity of training them in those wards. We will pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws already established in the Hospital, and to conform to all its rules. Our superintendent shall be subordinate to your warden in all matters pertaining to hospital rule, and we bind ourselves to be a peaceable, and not a disturbing element in the order prevailing there.

With regard to the appointing power of nurses, we must claim that power in reference to our own students. We are proposing to build up a system for training skilled nurses that will greatly benefit not only Cook County Hospital but the city of Chicago itself. In doing so, we assume a great responsibility. It is but fair and reasonable then that we select for ourselves the material to be used. Applications will come to us from various sources, and those young women presented to our notice by any one of your Honorable Board, or by the warden of the Hospital, shall receive especial consideration. But we must not be made to accept applicants of whom our judgment disapproves, as there are unfortunately women whom no amount of training would ever convert into good nurses. This being the case, we must reserve to ourselves the power of deciding in our own School what applicants shall be received on probation, and what probationers become finally accepted students. We regard this as the key to the entire situation, and we must yield it to none if we would make our plan a success.

An inquiry into the system of training schools elsewhere will show that the teacher or superintendent always selects her pupils and determines after a specified term of probation whether she can train those pupils into skilled and competent nurses or not. Another objection taken by some members of your Committee was that the two wards committed to our care would always be filled with novices *being trained*, and never in the care of those who had become expert as nurses. While this is partially

true, it is not entirely so. There would always be in each ward, a head nurse or graduate, teaching and controlling the pupils under her charge. At night an undergraduate, or nurse partially instructed, would take her place, and over both wards a medically educated and experienced superintendent, who would be responsible for nurses, wards, and patients. Surely this would be a great improvement on the existing state of things in the female wards.

Believing that this communication will facilitate a final and amicable adjustment of the question, we forward it by order of our Board.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Edward Wright

Corresponding Secretary

Oct. 25, 1880

So humorously yet so realistically are the difficulties of this particular problem put by Mrs. Lawrence, that it is worth while to quote her description, written about two years later. She had been speaking of the County Hospital.

“Ah! how easy it seemed to plant under the wings of such an institution, the enterprise desired! It was a foregone conclusion that nurses would be needed where inmates were sick, and that a premium might be offered to any undertaking that would furnish the best. It was not understood in the beginning that county hospitals are under the control of politicians, and that a committee of women without votes could bring no influence to bear upon a board composed almost entirely of office-seekers. But a majority of the Board of Cook County Commissioners were indifferent alike to the needs of the sick and the importance to the public of the proposed scheme. For a long time they ignored all petitions and communications addressed to their body. They would answer no notes, and observe no appointments. At last came a change; an election carried off some of the objectors, and the new members who took their places, were more amenable to humane considerations. The ladies, too, armed themselves with a new weapon. Realizing their disability of sex, and their old time privilege of gaining their end by indirect means, they deliberately married their Board to another, of masculine power and proclivities, and renewed their attack upon the fortress they were determined to possess. Now, it showed signs of yielding. A parley was held, the names on that second or Advisory Board were considered, the portcullis was raised, the bridge let down, and the besiegers admitted. To be sure, there were conditions imposed and promises exacted and penalties threatened if the authorities of the Training School should ever dare to assert themselves in an unbecoming manner.”

Although the Hospital Committee had voted in October to admit the Training School, favorable action by the entire Board was not taken until about December 1. The contract

between the Training School at Bellevue Hospital and the Board of Public Charities and Corrections of New York City was used as a guide in formulating the agreement with the Cook County Commissioners. The Training School Board asked, and the Commissioners granted, the same sum in payment for the new nurses that had been expended for the old.

Ward A in Pavilion 2 and Ward C in Pavilion 3, the former a female surgical and the latter a male medical, were granted the Training School.¹

Entrance to the Hospital now being a certainty, attention was concentrated on the problem of financing the School and securing a house for the nurses. The Board was most fortunate in being able to claim the services of Mr. N. K. Fairbank, one of Chicago's very able and influential business men, as chairman of the Finance Committee.

As a first step in the raising of funds, invitations were sent out for a public meeting to be held at the Appellate Court Rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel on the evening of January 15; this was the first time that the citizens of Chicago generally were invited to take part in this work which was to prove to be of such great benefit to their city. "It snowed heavily all day," writes Mrs. Lawrence, "and yet in spite of the obstructions and delays, a good audience was present."

Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson presided; the Board of the Training School and many distinguished physicians and townsmen were present. Mrs. Lawrence read a paper in which she recalled the value attached by Americans as well as British to the work of Florence Nightingale, and spoke of the success of The Florence Nightingale School in connection with St. Thomas's Hospital in London. As far back as 1872, the New York State Charities Aid Association had studied the English School, and as a result the Training School had been established in connection with the Bellevue Hospital in New York.

¹In the beginning letters were used instead of numbers, and in the early records it is hard to identify just the ward referred to. Ward A is thought to have been Ward 7 in the old hospital, and Ward C to have been Ward 4.

"Today no surgeon in Bellevue Hospital will perform an operation without a trained nurse to assist, and that one of these skillful and intelligent women may be sent for, is the ordinary request made by a physician at the bedside of a very sick patient in his private practice."

Mrs. Lawrence further explained the need of such a school in Chicago, saying in part:

"For this School would not continue to be only a school; it would become in process of time a bureau of reference to which anyone could send in times of sickness and be furnished with an intelligent woman, abundantly able to take responsible charge of any invalid or sick room. For there a record would be kept of all our graduates, their names, addresses, and different degrees of skill. To this institution would nurses naturally look for employment, and to it would patrons report the satisfaction given by such nurses."

In speaking of Miss Brown, the superintendent selected for the School, she says,

"She is a lady in the best sense of the term, ambitious and enthusiastic, ready to give us the whole of her time, and determined to make the School a success. She has been connected with Bellevue Hospital four years, and so unwilling have they been to part with her there that a mere inquiry as to how well she might suit us occasioned an immediate increase in salary. But New York cannot retain the man or woman needed in Chicago; so if you respond to our appeal for aid tonight, as I believe you will, this lady is ours."

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have stated the case. Our organization is complete. We have a Board of Directors numbering twenty-five ladies and an Advisory Board of fifty gentlemen, all representing money and influence; our Committees are filled, our superintendent partially engaged, our entree to the Hospital secured, and the whole Medical Faculty, as far as we know, in our favor. We stand equipped for work and subject to your will."

"Shall this enterprise go on? How much does Chicago care for an institution calculated in the process of time to benefit thousands in all ranks of life? We require at least the sum of \$10,000. A house must be rented for the lady superintendent and nurses, not a mere lodging, but a comfortable home, where after their daily labors they may find relaxation and rest free from the depressing influences of the Hospital. Our head nurses, on whom will devolve the task of training the pupils, will be entitled to the high wages that they would receive in private homes. To pupils we will probably have to give moderate wages, on a rising scale, in proportion to their usefulness and term of service."

"The money which may now be entrusted to us will be placed in the hands of our treasurer, who will give satisfactory bonds for twice the

amount, and we have a Finance Committee of gentlemen who will see to the safe investment of our funds. Our head nurses will be chosen with the utmost care and the physicians and surgeons of Cook County Hospital have not only offered to deliver occasional lectures, but to give personal instruction at the bedside of the patients. Under such auspices we feel confident that we shall achieve the same success that has already been attained elsewhere, if we receive at the outset sufficient funds to enable us to work without being constantly trammelled by pecuniary considerations.

"In conclusion and for the benefit of those who know nothing of the course of instruction given at these schools, I will enumerate a few of the things taught.

"1. The dressing of blisters, sores, burns, and wounds, the application of fomentations, poultices, cups and leeches.

"2. The administration of enemata and use of catheter.

"3. The management of trusses and appliances for uterine complaints.

"4. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

"5. The management of helpless patients, making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bed sores, and changing positions.

"6. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.

"7. The preparing, cooking, and serving delicacies for the sick.

"They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, skin, pulse, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicines, and to learn the management of convalescents.¹

"Ladies and gentlemen, shall we have an institution in our midst teaching a class of young women all these things and therefore preparing for ourselves and others the nurses we may need in the sickness that comes sooner or later to us all? I have faith to believe that you will enable us to go on by generously subscribing the necessary means."

Dr. DeLaskie Miller stated that he was heartily in sympathy with the movement. Dr. Stevenson said that she felt a justifiable pride in the assurance that the Training School for Nurses was a fact. It was something for which she had dreamed and prayed and worked for a long time.

¹This is the outline of the course of study as published in the First Annual Report, the course which, with some slight modifications, was re-printed for twelve years.

Mr. E. C. Larned expressed himself as having

“a deep interest in the movement, an interest not entirely unselfish, for such an enterprise touches every man. Nobody has immunity from sickness, and no man can tell when either he himself or those whom he loves best, will be visited by this calamity. And the skilled nurse is not far behind the skilled physician at the bedside of the sick.”

Dr. Johnson, chairman of the meeting, called attention to the fact that the institution was for the people of Chicago, and not for the Hospital, though the Hospital had been kept in view there as if the nurses were wanted for that alone.

Now came the important business of the evening, introduced by Mr. N. K. Fairbank, who said, “There seems to be nothing for me to do but assume the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and to ask those present to subscribe”; and further, “I have felt the necessity of this Training School, and came prepared to give \$100. I promised Mrs. Lawrence that, but since listening to what has been said, I have been so much more impressed that I now feel that it is my duty to give \$500”—which brought applause. Others responded with like generosity, so that the subscriptions of that one meeting amounted to \$1950.

The Chicago *Tribune* of January 17 reported this meeting in two and one-half columns of the fine type of that day—evidence of the public interest, and the importance attached to the undertaking. Nor had previous newspaper comment been lacking, for in November Mrs. Lawrence had written in her diary.

“Excellent editorials appeared in the Sunday and Monday *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Journal*, calling attention to our efforts, aims, and obstacles, and to our enterprise as one well worthy of aid and encouragement.”

In fact some subscriptions had come in earlier, for Mrs. Joseph S. Ryerson had contributed the first in October—\$100 toward the working fund.

The following incident is taken from a letter of Mrs. Lawrence's:



ISABEL HAMPTON
(MRS. HUNTER ROBB)



MARY E. BROWN
(MRS. RICHARD DEWEY)



ISABEL LAUVER

“Some of the propositions made to us illustrated the utter ignorance of the public on the subject we had so much at heart. One good old gentleman after hearing all we had to say in favor of establishing such a school in our midst, asked if we would be willing to pledge ourselves, in case he gave us a handsome subscription, to take professional care of himself, his wife and family, and of his son and his wife and family. We said such a proposition must be brought before the Board of Directors as we had no authority to deal with it. It was brought; later, the old gentleman contributed, but no lien was made on the School for gratuitous services in the future.”

These were fair beginnings. Everyone worked, “But,” writes Mrs. Lawrence, “Mrs. A. A. Carpenter was our best collector.” Fourteen thousand fifty dollars by the end of February gave the women of the Board confidence to consider another problem—that of securing a building.

CHAPTER II

PIONEER WORK

1881-1883

Arrangements with County Commissioners—The Home at 69 Flourney St.—Securing pupils—Early experiences—First Annual Meeting—Subscriptions for building a Home—The Association—More wards taken—The course—Outside nursing—Miss Hemple becomes Superintendent—Second Annual Report: Words of Commendation—The new Home—First Commencement.

IN the meantime (on February 22) Miss Brown's formal acceptance for a period of six months was received, and she became the "lady superintendent" at a salary of \$800 a year.

In order that there might be no future misunderstanding, the Board of the School at this time prepared and submitted to the Hospital Committee of the County Board a list of questions in regard to the management of the School. They were put into the minutes as follows:

Ques.—How much is now paid for each ward?

Ans.—\$50.00.

Ques.—Is it distinctly understood that we have maintenance and washing for our nurses, according to the resolution adopted by the Hospital Committee of your Board?

Ans.—Yes, if they room outside.

Ques.—Will the Committee give us new bedding, etc., for the use of the Training School, to be marked by the ladies and kept for the exclusive use of the School?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—When shall we enter?

Ans.—May 1, 1881.

Ques.—Can we take possession of the two wards on the first day of May?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Can we have a room for an office for the superintendent to hear recitations and transact business?

Ans.—Yes, one of the present nurses' rooms.

Ques.—Where will our nurses take their meals?

Ans.—In the regular nurses' dining-room.

Ques.—Any complaint must be made to the superintendent alone; the superintendent is responsible to the Medical Staff alone.

Ans.—That is satisfactory.

Ques.—No one can be accepted as pupil nurse whom the superintendent on examination shall find unfit.

Ans.—There will be no wish to control the selection.

Ques.—Can arrangement be made so that the Hospital Committee of the County Board can meet the Executive Committee of the Training School once a month for the present to compare notes for mutual aid in making things work harmoniously?

Ans.—Certainly, and oftener at first.

Ques.—What wards can we have?

Ans.—Ward A, Pavilion 2, and Ward C, Medical, Pavilion 3.

This agreement was afterwards changed in that the County Commissioners refused to board the nurses at the Hospital, but agreed to pay the Training School \$100 a month for each ward instead of \$50.

Though from the beginning the Board had planned to build a nurses' home, it was at first necessary to rent. A committee of which Mrs. A. A. Carpenter was chairman leased a brick house at 69 Flournoy Street, about three blocks from the Hospital. The rent was to be \$42.50 a month, for which the landlord agreed to "calimine throughout, paint the front steps, level and seed the backyard, and connect the sewer." (One year later 67 Flournoy Street was also taken over.) The house, which was furnished at an original cost of \$1,277.91, was ready for occupancy early in May, though Miss Brown and the two head nurses had to stay in a hotel from the Saturday of their arrival till the next Monday—the bill being \$14.

"We were happy over our first meal in the Home," says Miss Brown, "even though it was eaten on the bottom of a wash-tub which had arrived in advance of the table, and the wheels moved so slowly that it was necessary to sleep on temporary beds."

Since the County would not board the nurses, full house-keeping was necessary, and Miss Brown consented to take charge of that also. Everything was most systematic—a book each was provided for butcher, grocer, and milkman, and every article purchased was to be entered, Miss Brown to look over the books every night, and the Household Committee each week. A housekeeper was not engaged till the next August.

In June the family numbered thirteen, the “general superintendent,” two head nurses, eight pupil nurses, and two servants. A woman came in to do the washing.

As early as the preceding October applications for entrance to the School had been received. Out of a total of thirty, eight were now chosen—six was the number first decided on, but the wards were found to average fifty patients each, not forty as had been expected, so two more were considered necessary. It was first planned to pay the nurses \$6 a month for the first year, and \$8 for the second, but in July the sums were increased to \$8 and \$12, “as the former was not sufficient to insure the best class of women.” The opportunities offered by the School were becoming known through articles prepared by the Board and published in the city and some country papers, as well as through circulars widely distributed. Mrs. William Penn Nixon, whose husband was owner of the *Inter-Ocean*, was for thirty years chairman of the Publications Committee that carried on this work.

Requirements for admission were strict, and rigidly adhered to. The following paper speaks for itself:

PAPER SENT TO APPLICANTS

The committee of the Training School for Nurses has made arrangements with the authorities of Cook County Hospital for giving two years' training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the superintendent of the Training School, upon whose approval they will be received into the School on probation. The most acceptable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. The applicants should send, with answers to the paper of questions, a letter from a clergyman,

testifying to their good moral character, and from a physician, stating that they are in sound physical health. Applicants are received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy.

The superintendent has full power to decide as to their fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month of trial. She can also, with the approval of the Committee, discharge them at any time, in case of misconduct or inefficiency.

During the month of probation the pupils are boarded and lodged at the expense of the School, but receive no other compensation.

Those who prove satisfactory will be accepted as pupil-nurses, after signing an agreement to remain two years and to obey the rules of the School and Hospital. They will reside in the Home and serve for the first year in the wards of the Cook County Hospital; the second year they will be expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent—either to act as nurses in the Hospital or to be sent as private nurses among the rich or poor.

The pay for the first year is \$8 a month; for the second year, \$12 a month. This sum is allowed for the dress, textbooks and other personal expenses of the nurse, and is in no way intended as wages, it being considered that the education given is a full equivalent for their services. They are required, after the month of probation, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the institution, which is of blue and white seersucker, simply made, white apron and cap, and linen collar and cuffs.

The day nurses are on duty from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. They are also given an afternoon during the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year. It is not proposed to place nurses on night duty until they have been in the School three months.

As the institution is unsectarian, there are no religious services connected with it, except evening prayers, and all nurses are expected to attend the place of worship they prefer once on Sunday.

In sickness, all pupils are cared for gratuitously.

N.B.—This blank is to be filled out in candidate's own handwriting, and sent to the Superintendent of Illinois Training School, Cook County Hospital, Wood Street, Chicago.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE

1. Name in full and present address of candidate?
2. Are you single, married or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy? and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?

11. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?

12. The names in full, and addresses, of two persons to be referred to? State how long each has known you? If previously employed, one of these must be your last employer.has known me.....years.has known me.....years.

13. Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?
I declare the above statement to be correct.
Date..... Signed.....
Candidate

CONTRACT SIGNED BY PUPIL NURSES ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL

Chicago,188..
I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date, a pupil of the above named institution; and promise, during that time, to faithfully obey the rules of School and Hospital, and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.
In witness whereof I hereunto affix my name,
.....

The honor of being the first nurse admitted to "I. T. S.," as the School came to be known to its students and alumnae, was Miss Isabella Lauver, who had become interested in nursing through acquaintance with a nurse from an Eastern school. Graduating after her two years' training, Miss Lauver first took up private duty, then filled several institutional positions with credit to herself and honor to her School. She lived to give forty-seven years of trained service to the communities in which she lived, her death occurring in December, 1928. Her early experiences we have in her own words, written twenty-five years later when the Training School was looking back with pride to its beginnings:

Madam President, Ladies and Sister Nurses:
It is a great pleasure to me to review some of my early experiences in our beloved Training School.
I think I should perhaps begin somewhat earlier and tell you of my home training, where we were all taught to be punctual to the minute in whatever we had to do.
Every engagement was kept promptly, so, in order that I might reach the station where I was to take the train which was to bear me to a life so new and strange, my father thought it best, as we lived almost five miles away, to take me to town the afternoon before, as the train was to leave early in the morning. I stayed with a friend all night—I do not

know whether we lingered over our breakfast too long, or it may have been her clock was slow, but you can imagine my consternation on arriving at the station to see the train just rounding a curve a short distance beyond. There would not be another train till midnight—Sunday. This was Saturday. Right here let me say that I had never missed a train before in my life, and I never have since. I arrived in Chicago Monday morning about five o'clock, the morning I was to report for duty at the Cook County Hospital.

On alighting from the train I asked a policeman for directions in regard to reaching my boarding-house, which was on the corner of Adams Street and Ogden Avenue. I then started out to find the street car, but the noise and confusion of the street even at that early hour so bewildered me that I hastened back to the old Illinois Central depot and took a carriage.

Having arrived safely at my boarding-house, I had breakfast, and then started for the Hospital. I never shall forget my walk up Ogden Avenue or my first view of the Hospital. It looked so very large to me then. We all know how it has grown since.

I had not stopped to change my dress, fearing I should not be there on time. Twenty-five years ago trained skirts were in vogue. My dress was of that style. I remember being directed to the Hospital by an old man who stayed in a small house at the gate. I was met by our dear Miss Brown, whom we afterward learned to love so dearly. Having viewed me over she found some pins and shortened my skirt, took a ribbon bow from my hair, and I was ready to go to work.

Those first busy days, when we were not used to the hard floors! How tired we were when night came! I suppose all new nurses have had the same experience ever since. How interesting the work, and how welcome the evening when we could go to our rooms and rest. Then the third night it was thought best to take charge of the night work as well as the day, and I was chosen for the first night nurse. What a responsibility! When I said to our superintendent, "Do you think I can do it?" she said, "Yes, I think so." I have often wondered since if she did not take the risk with fear and trembling. I went into the work not realizing what was before me, but she had full knowledge of the responsibilities of the position.

About the third night of my first experience at night duty, the bell rang announcing the arrival of a new patient, and a few minutes after, the supposed patient was brought up. I had a bed in the ward ready and the ward doors open, when they stopped in front of the nurses' room door, and it proved to be the first woman interne, whom the men internes were hazing. They had stolen the key to her room during the day, and, after she had retired they went to her room and lifted her with the mattress onto a stretcher and carried her all around over the Hospital and ended by trying to frighten the unsophisticated night nurse.

I might go on telling many incidents which to me were thrilling, but I suppose every nurse since then has had much the same experiences.

I might tell of the primitive way in which we lived at 69 Flournoy Street, where it seemed difficult to keep a matron, as we had so many changes; of the happy day when we moved into our new Home; of the coming of our dear Mother Myrick; then of our graduating day, and the day when we had to go and find another home; of the homesick feeling when we thought of leaving the Home which had sheltered us for two busy, happy years.

Among the brightest spots of those two years were the days when our dear Mrs. Lawrence would come through the wards with her cheery presence and helpful words of encouragement.

I feel it an honor to have been one of the first nurses, to have helped care for the infant Training School, and to have had the privilege of watching its growth until it has reached its present stage of splendid—we cannot say maturity, for it will still go on improving its methods, but rather let us say—glorious young womanhood. It is indeed a privilege to be prized, to be one of the number to finish a course of training in the dear I. T. S. of today.

With loving greetings to all, and deepest regret that I cannot be with you.

Isabella Lauver

Miss Brown has her own comments on the night nursing:

“The agreement with the Commissioners was such that we were to do the night nursing after six months had elapsed and we had our own nurses trained as far as possible for it; but within a week after we had taken up the work the motion was rescinded, and we were obliged to place a night nurse; and what at first seemed impossible was made possible by the assent of one of the week-old probationers who had calmness and common sense sufficient to make up for lack of experience. Lest some accident should happen in those test days, it was necessary for one of the two faithful head nurses or the superintendent to make trips from the Home to the Hospital in the middle of the night. We never knew fear, for Chicago seemed so safe in those days, as we went back and forth, up and down the steps which made a variety in the sidewalks of that time.

“The days of that year had their sunshine and shadow, but the progress was very marked; and by the end of the year the warden himself said that he wished that we had every ward in the hospital.”

The First Annual Meeting was held October 1, 1881, at the Palmer House. With the School established and working with recognized success, the occasion was a happy one. Written invitations were prepared, and the Advisory Board was invited. Mrs. Burrows as secretary summed up the history of the year, and Dr. Stevenson as chairman of the Hospital



A GROUP OF GRADUATES OF THE FIRST CLASS, SPRING AND FALL OF 1883

SOPHIE FALK	MELISSA J. BARTLES	ANGIE BEAN	
PIEBE BROWN	ANNA STEERE	HELEN NUTTING	JANET TOPPING

Committee gave a review of the course of study and work done in the Hospital.

"We find on looking over the records that these nurses, only ten in number, have watched over with scrupulous care about two hundred patients per month. Your Committee suggests that the authorities be requested to give, as soon as possible, the obstetrical ward into our care. To say nothing of the fitness of things, the immediate necessity of such a ward is upon us. We cannot graduate our nurses without giving them a full experience in this very important department.

"Your Committee would also report the successful organization of a course of lectures for the nurses, to begin October 1 and continue, one lecture each week, until May 1. The following physicians have kindly consented to deliver the course: Dr. Fenger, eight lectures on Anatomy; Dr. Jacobson, eight lectures on Physiology; Dr. Steele, eight lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Drs. Isham and Parkes, four lectures each on Surgery; Drs. DeLaskie Miller and Stevenson, four lectures each on Obstetrics. These physicians have also generously contributed to the purchase of a skeleton and other apparatus.

"These lectures, together with recitations carried on twice a week by Miss Brown from the text of the "New Haven Manual for Nurses," furnish an amount and quality of instruction unsurpassed."

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$12,835.24. All officers were re-elected.

After the business, Dr. Charles T. Parkes, Dr. Norman Bridge, and Dr. D. A. K. Steele made short speeches, enthusiastically endorsing the School. A letter had been received from Dr. S. D. Jacobson, saying in part,

"I had never doubted for a moment that the nursing by the pupil nurses of the Training School would be a great boon to the patients and to the medical staff, but now, having watched the working of the experiment since its inception, I confess that I had even underrated its advantages, for I judged the experiment only by comparison with what I had seen in European hospitals where women were engaged in nursing in male as well as female wards, and gave full satisfaction. But your institution has succeeded in attaching a personnel far superior to the class of women whose nursing in hospitals I had previously witnessed. And not I alone am enthusiastic in regard to the nursing by the pupils of the Training School in the Hospital. I have not heard one dissenting voice from any of my colleagues on the Medical Board in this respect, not even from those who before had their gravest doubts about the practicability of the experiment."

Members of the County Board then spoke; together with the warden of the Hospital, they testified most heartily as to the acceptability of the nurses as a working force in the Hospital.

This closed the meeting, and the Board of the Training School, looking back on the accomplishments of the year just finished, had reason to feel proud of the success of their undertaking.

Now the important thing was to build a Home. On September 29, Mrs. Lawrence had invited Mr. Fairbank and Mr. Larned, both members of the Advisory Board, to visit the Hospital, and Home on Flournoy Street. They were delighted with all they saw, and acknowledged that larger living quarters were badly needed. It was only a question, wrote Mrs. Lawrence to Mr. Fairbank, whether "necessary steps be taken at once to thoroughly develop the enterprise and make it from the beginning what it is destined to become—a very great boon to our loved city of Chicago." On December 6 the Board voted to purchase a lot, and early the next spring the work of collecting funds began seriously.

A paper composed by Mrs. Lawrence set forth the need for a building.

REASONS FOR BUILDING A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE "ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES"

1. The family representing this enterprise now numbers twenty-six persons.

At this time there are sixteen pupil nurses, two on probation, four head nurses or teachers (one in each ward), a superintendent, matron, and two servants. For the accommodation of this family, one house is not sufficient, nor even two, for both are filled to overflowing. Lodging rooms in houses near by have had to be secured, for which we are charged enormous prices, and our young women are now, instead of being gathered under one roof, scattered through an entire block. This is of course subversive to a great degree of all family life and discipline.

It is most important that our nurses should have a home training as well as a hospital training, that they may be acceptable members of families as well as skillful in the sick room.

2. These young women come to us from every direction, and the home we give them is all they have during the two years they are stu-

dents in our School. We feel as a Board that a great responsibility rests upon us with regard to them, and we desire to build, that they may be under the wholesome influence and restraints of a well-ordered home.

3. The fact that, though building is expensive now, money can be borrowed at a low rate of interest to complete any building once fairly under way, for doubtless the public would rather pay off a debt on a home already built than subscribe for one in prospect.

4. It would be much more economical to keep house for a family of twenty-six persons under one roof, than scattered in a series of rooms under half a dozen.

5. That we are constantly growing, and cannot continue to procure the necessary rooms within a reasonable distance of the Hospital and each other.

6. That we are successfully engaged in a work not only of great utility and future good to the city of Chicago, but we claim to be a much needed reform in Cook County Hospital, five of whose wards are now committed to our care.

The Board of Directors of the "Illinois Training School for Nurses" invite public inspection and criticism, satisfied that when the patrons of this School shall see its pupils at work in said wards, preparing for future service in private families, they will not hesitate to subscribe for the home we need, in order to thoroughly develop the enterprise.

Visitors are admitted twice a week at Cook County Hospital, on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M.

To those not yet satisfied as to why we need a home already, we would further add that the proposed home, when built and occupied, is to form the future "Directory of Nurses" or "Bureau of Reference" to which the public will apply when in need of the services of nurses, for there a record will be kept of their names and addresses, their present and future engagements, and their individual and relative value as nurses. It will be within easy communication by telegram or telephone, and will be a great convenience to all.

Each collector was given a copy of the paper and a neat red notebook with pages headed "\$1000 subscriptions," "\$750," "\$500," etc., down to "\$25." "Of course," said Mrs. Lawrence to Mr. Fairbank, "it would be necessary to start with your own subscription, that those to whom we appeal may see that we have your endorsement." And Mr. Fairbank was not found wanting, for he headed the list with a pledge of \$1000.

By May, 1882, the lot at 304 (now 509) Honore Street, 72 feet by 125 feet, was purchased for \$3600.

Mr. Albert W. Cobb, a member of the Advisory Board, offered the professional services of Cobb and Frost, architects. While tendering them a cordial vote of thanks, the Board insisted on their being compensated, and voted a sum of not over \$300 for that purpose. As the building fund reached over \$10,000 by November, it was decided to begin work at once, and ground was broken before the end of the month. The building was to cost \$21,700, and was to be ready by the middle of April.

To raise the rest of the money, bonds to the amount of \$12,000 were issued (March, 1883). They were in denominations of \$1000 and \$500, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable after ten years, or, at the option of the Board, any time after two years. Those three excellent friends of the School, Mr. Nathaniel K. Fairbank, Mr. Augustus A. Carpenter, and Judge Charles B. Lawrence, acted as trustees.

In November of 1881, an Association had been formed for the support of the School, with annual dues of \$10. All interested were eligible, although the pleasure and satisfaction in helping to build up a benevolent and far-reaching scheme of usefulness was the only return. At the end of a year there were two hundred and nineteen members.

This Association continued on paper till 1911, though after the first few years dues were very irregularly collected. During the nineties money from this source was generally used for charity nursing.

During this period, more and more of the nursing in the Hospital was being taken over. Acting upon Dr. Stevenson's report at the First Annual Meeting, the Board negotiated with the Commissioners for the obstetrical ward, which they secured in November, 1881. For it the County allowed them \$50. "Will it pay?" asks Mrs. Lawrence. "Not pecuniarily, but we must have it in justice to our nurses." At the same time they were "importuned by the internes and attending physicians at the Hospital to assume the care of the female medical ward." Upon request to the Commissioners, this also

was granted. By February, 1882, "all female patients were under the care of the School, and all female nurses belonged to the School." In December a male surgical and the children's ward were added to the School's care.

At the same time, the curriculum was being extended, and the daily routine becoming established. The original "Course of Training" included "The dressing of blisters," etc., as explained earlier by Mrs. Lawrence (see page 15). It was further stated that

"The teaching will be given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent and head nurses. Lectures, recitations and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

"When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained will be at liberty to choose their own field of labor, whether in hospitals, in private families, or in district nursing among the poor. On leaving the School, they will, on passing an examination, each receive a diploma signed by the Examining Board and by a Committee of the Board of Managers."

The lectures for the year 1881-1882 as stated in the Annual Report (which in those days included an outline of the course of study, paper sent to applicants, rules, and a list of contributors, and indeed served as a general prospectus) were:

Three on Obstetrics, by Dr. DeLaskie Miller.

Three on Surgical Emergencies, by Dr. Parkes.

Twelve on Anatomy, by Dr. Fenger.

Nineteen on Physiology, by Dr. Jacobson.

Ten on Electricity, by Dr. Delamater.

Five on Materia Medica, by Dr. Steele.

Three on Baths, by Mrs. King.

Three lessons in Massage, by Miss Colvin.

The minutes of the Board for April 4, 1882, tell us that "as baths, massage, and electricity had recently been added, the pupil nurses would not be ready for the general examination as early as had been previously arranged for, but there would be a partial examination by the ladies of the Hospital

Committee upon the Hartford [?] Manual, when the members of the Board were invited to be present."

Cooking came a little later. It was first taught by the assistant superintendent, and later by Mrs. Pitkin, a member of the Board; Mrs. Pitkin was the author of a book of invalid cookery, a copy of which was for many years presented to each graduate at the Commencement exercises.

Rules for the Home were drawn up, and rules for outside private duty nursing.

RULES FOR THE HOME

1. The hour for rising is 6 A.M. Before leaving the Home for the Hospital each nurse must make her bed, dust and arrange her room, leaving it in good order to be inspected by visitors at any time during the day. The hour for closing the Home is 10 P.M. All inmates are expected to be within doors at that hour, unless they have special permission to be absent. The lights will be put out in the parlor and halls, and nurses must retire to their rooms. The gas must be turned out when a nurse leaves the room. Night nurses must be in their rooms at 10 A.M., and will not be permitted to go out during the day without permission from the superintendent.
2. The hours for meals are: Breakfast, at 6:45; first dinner, 12:30; second dinner, 1:30; first supper, 6:30; second supper, 7:45. Nurses must not linger in the dining-room after meals. No food is provided for the nurses out of the appointed time, except when ordered by the matron, at the request of the superintendent. Nurses are not to go into the kitchen, nor give orders to the cook. All such matters are to be referred to the matron. No visitors are to be invited to meals, or to spend the night in the Home. The parlor is for the reception of visitors, but a nurse may invite ladies to her room, if agreeable to her room-mate.
3. Conditions upon which a nurse may have the privileges of the laundry: Twenty-one pieces well marked, and one dress, are allowed each person per week. No laces or muslins will be received, and but one white skirt in two weeks. A list of clothes, dated, must be made every week. No clothes can be obtained from the laundry till Saturday, when all must verify their lists before taking their clothes away. Anyone disregarding these regulations will forfeit the privilege of having their clothes laundered in the Home.
4. The nurses are under the authority of the superintendent in the Home as well as in the Hospital. When taken off duty on account of sickness they must not leave the Home, nor return to their hospital duties without the direction of the superintendent; neither

can they at any time go to the Hospital without permission, except at the regular hours. Nurses are not permitted to receive calls in the wards of the Hospital, from their friends or other nurses.

5. A physician will be selected by the superintendent to attend the nurses in sickness. They will not be allowed to consult any other medical man without permission from the superintendent, nor to obtain medicine from the Hospital drug store without the order of the superintendent.
6. No one will take any letters from the mail box excepting those addressed to them.

RULES FOR NURSES GOING OUT TO PRIVATE SERVICE

1. That the nurses are to attend the sick, both rich and poor, at hospitals or private houses, as the Committee or lady superintendent may appoint.
2. That when sent from the Home to attend a patient, they receive their instructions from the lady superintendent, and do not leave the case without communication with her; this they can do by letter at any time.
3. That while on duty in the Home, at the Hospital, or in private houses, the regulations of the School, with regard to dress, are to be observed by the nurse.
4. That a nurse shall never, under any circumstances, relate to her patient sad or exciting experiences with other patients; she shall maintain a dignified reticence in regard to the diseases, their treatment or the methods of other physicians.
5. That a nurse is always to bring back with her a certificate of conduct and efficiency from the family of her patient, or from the medical attendant.

It is expected that nurses will bear in mind the importance of the situation they have undertaken, and will evince, at all times, the self-denial, forbearance, gentleness and good temper so essential in their attendance on the sick, and also to their character as Christian nurses. They are to take the whole charge of the sick-room, doing everything that is requisite in it, when called upon to do so, obeying implicitly the orders of the physician in attendance, without note or comment. When nursing in families where there are no servants, if their attention be not of necessity wholly devoted to their patient, they are expected to make themselves generally useful. They are to be careful not to increase the expense of the family in any way. They are also most earnestly charged to hold sacred the knowledge which, to a certain extent, they must obtain of the private affairs of such households or individuals as they may attend.

Communications from or on the subject of nurses may be made personally, or by letter, to the

LADY SUPERINTENDENT
Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois

FORM OF NOTE SENT OUT WITH NURSES

Date.....18.....

This day the nurse.....has been sent, on
the recommendation of.....to nurse in the
case of.....

Signed.....

Superintendent.

REGULATIONS

Attention is called to the following regulations:

The charge for services of a nurse will be from \$15 to \$20 per week, according to duties required. Traveling expenses and washing to be paid by the family employing the nurse.

All applications must be made personally, or in writing, to the superintendent.

When the nurse's services are no longer required, this sheet of paper is to be returned, sealed up, with a candid statement, on the fly-leaf, of her conduct and efficiency, either from one of the family or the medical attendant, together with information of the amount to be paid, and whether it is enclosed, or will be paid at the office of the Society.

The nurse is to be allowed reasonable time for rest in every twenty-four hours; and when her services are needed for several consecutive nights, at least six hours in the day out of the sick-room, must be given her.

Except in cases of extreme illness, the nurse must be allowed opportunity to attend church once every Sunday.

When on duty the nurse is always to wear the dress prescribed for her by the regulations of the Society.

Patients and their friends are invited to become annual members of the Association.

Where it be possible, a few days' notice of the nurse's return to the Home should be sent to the superintendent.

Date.....18.....

The services of the nurse.....being no
longer required, she is this day set at liberty to return home, and the
sum of \$....., being the remuneration for her attendance, is.....

Signed.....

Conduct and Efficiency or Other Remarks:

It was a considerable disappointment to the Board that no nurses were available for outside duty in the fall of 1882, for they had been promised to the public as one incentive for support of the School. But the superintendent needed them for head nurses, so "the public" had to wait a few months longer. By spring the situation had changed, and on April 2,

(1883), the first revenue, \$12 for one week's service, came to the School. Very soon the charge was raised to \$3 a day and \$15 a week, of which but \$12 a month went to the nurse. There were two purposes in this system—to increase the income of the School, for money was always needed; and to render to the sick outside of the Hospital a service at once valuable to them, and useful in introducing to the public the idea of trained nursing. The reports on these nurses were all most favorable.

Figures show that from March 1, 1883, to March 1, 1884, the School had profited by the nursing of its pupils in private families to the sum of \$1,828.77.

Gifts of all sorts were made to the Home and School—a Thanksgiving dinner—or “makings” for it—turkeys at Christmas, “a student lamp from four young ladies,” coal, special prices on coal, free ice, the use of a pew at the Third Presbyterian Church, charity rates on the telephone (this convenience was not installed till 1884), an organ from Mrs. Nixon, etc., through a long list.

That the School was becoming known throughout the country, there is much evidence. In December, 1881, a letter was received from the Educational Branch of the U. S. Census Bureau of the Department of the Interior, asking for special information regarding the incorporation, means of support, and plan of operation of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. In March, 1882, inquiries as to purposes and methods came from a group interested in establishing a training school in Detroit. Soon after, the *Century Magazine* asked for information, that they might publish an article on the School. In December the secretary of the Association of Organized Charities of Indianapolis wrote, asking for an interview on ways and means, as there was a movement for the opening of a school in that city also. All these requests were of course gladly met.

In May, 1882, Miss Brown tendered her resignation. It was accepted in July, much to the regret of the Board, for

Miss Brown had proved to be all that her sponsors had promised of her. Miss M. E. Hemple, who had come with Miss Brown as head nurse and who had recently been made assistant to her, was chosen superintendent. Miss Hemple was born and educated in Philadelphia, and was, like Miss Brown, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School.

The Second Annual Report contains "Words of Commendation" from many of the attending physicians and surgeons, and members of the Hospital staff. A few follow:

Chicago, Sept. 13, 1882

The Training School for Nurses has done excellent work in Cook County Hospital. The wards which have been entrusted to your nursing care speak, in their general appearance and in the appearance of the patients, loudly in favor of your enterprise. I wish you Godspeed.

MOSES GUNN, M.D.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1882

Having had some small share in the work of organizing the School and in the education of the present corps of nurses, it is needless to say that I not only endorse the movement, but that I shall hereafter urge the employment of the graduates in my practice. I am well conversant with the opportunities they have had for education in their profession, and know how well and faithfully they have improved them, and I can cordially recommend their employment to the public.

RALPH N. ISHAM, M.D.

Professor of Surgery, Chicago Medical College.

Chicago, Sept. 20, 1882

The practical results of the Training School will be more fully felt and appreciated by the public when its graduates take the place of the Gamps and Prigs who for so many years have been the bane of the doctor and the bugbear of the patient. A good share of the success which today rewards the efforts of the medical profession, in many cases, public and private, would be unattainable without the care which can only be obtained at the hands of a trained nurse. There are many households in the city today saddened by bitter experience fairly chargeable to the incompetence of unskilled attendants, who have of necessity been employed for want of a supply of a better sort.

An institution which remedies an evil of this sort, as the Training School will do, not only deserves, but has a positive claim to, the practical support of the community in which it is established. Wishing that the aim and practical use of the School may be as fully appreciated by the laity as it is by the medical profession, I am

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES ADAMS, M.D.

Attending Surgeon, Cook County Hospital.

Chicago, Sept. 12, 1882

The nursing has been as near perfection as anything can well be; it has been almost past criticism. In an observation of hospital practice of many years, I have never observed such excellent nursing. The School is educating in a most admirable and thorough manner, nurses for the sick generally, so that the public, as well as the hospital patients, may have trained nurses. In doing this it is giving the poor in the Hospital better care than they can possibly have otherwise. At the same time the School is educating the public to see, what ought to have been understood long ago, that it is a duty we owe to the sick that they be nursed, as well as treated, by expert hands. Both you and the public are to be congratulated on the organization and success of the School so far in its progress. But for a community as large as ours, a larger school is needed; one whose annual graduation of nurses is numerically greater. May your School grow in numbers—I am sure it will grow in popular favor and usefulness.

Very respectfully,
NORMAN BRIDGE, M.D.

Chicago, Oct. 2, 1882

Since the Illinois Training School for Nurses was given charge of certain wards in the County Hospital, I am satisfied that the patients are better cared for in every way, so far as nursing, diet and the prompt and careful administration of medicine are concerned, and I believe that the result has been lives saved and the lowering of the death rate in the wards placed under their care. I shall ever feel under great personal obligation to Miss Brown, Miss Hemple and Miss Schewalter, for the unremitting care and skill they exhibited toward a patient from whom I removed a large ovarian tumor (the first successful operation of the kind performed in the Hospital), the successful result being largely due to the excellent nursing.

Yours very respectfully,
D. A. K. STEELE, M.D.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1882

The more I see of these nurses the greater my admiration. Today the humblest occupant of a bed in the County Hospital receives a more skillful and humane nursing than the wealthiest citizen could procure where no trained nurses are to be had. But that is not all; that faithfulness to duty, that unselfishness, that cheerfulness and tenderness exhibited by these young women, without respect to age, sex or condition in life, cannot but have an elevating and ennobling influence upon those to whom they minister. I never leave the wards without having learned a lesson of true humanity and charity from these young nurses, who go about their business in a manner which plainly shows that to them it is a labor of love. A week ago, standing by the bedside of a little boy, a victim of that dread disease, hydrophobia, I could not help admiring the tender care which rendered his last hours more bearable. No mother

could have done half so much for her child as did this nurse for her charge, and in the face of risking her own life by so doing.

S. D. JACOBSON,
Surgeon, Cook County Hospital
Consulting Surgeon, Michael Reese Hospital.

Chicago, Oct. 20, 1882

An amateur nurse bears the same relation to the Training School graduate, possessing as she does, the extensive and varied hospital experience, combined with a thorough course of theoretical training extending over a period of two years, that the amateur painter does to the accomplished artist, or the charlatan to the educated, scientific physician. The few trained nurses who leave the hospitals for private duty are utterly insufficient in number to meet the demand, and, as a consequence, surgeons have been obliged to refuse to operate to save life in desperate cases, because of this impossibility to procure skilled assistance in the after treatment. A training school for nurses is therefore as important and necessary to the people as institutions for the education of medical men. The work of the Illinois Training School for Nurses in Cook County Hospital leaves nothing to be desired. It has already proven itself a great benefit to the community and is in every way worthy of its commendation, encouragement and support.

Very truly yours,

CHRISTIAN FENGER, M.D.

Surgeon to Cook County Hospital.

Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, President, Illinois Training School for Nurses:
Dear Madam:

As chairman of the Hospital Committee of the County Board, it affords me pleasure to assure you of the great interest which our Board feels in the success of your Training School.

There are now, I believe, twenty-two of your nurses in the County Hospital, and during my connection with its affairs, I have yet to hear the first complaint by any patient, physician or surgeon in charge, or by anyone connected with the hospital service, against the Training School management. Its work has been subjected to the severest scrutiny by those at first opposed to the transfer of the greater portion of the Hospital wards to the care of an untried school; but no complaint or criticism has been made by any person interested in the welfare of the Hospital. No comparison can be made between the several nurses, as each one possesses all the qualities necessary to render her service both faithful and efficient.

We should regard it as a great public calamity if your School was suffered to decline for want of proper and generous support on the part of our community. Its place in the Hospital cannot be supplied, and one has but to visit that institution to see the invaluable service which that School now renders to the sick and wounded poor of this County.

I am very truly yours,

JOHN MATTOCK,
Chairman, Hospital Committee.



MRS. JAMES M. (LUCY L.) FLOWER

Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, President, Illinois Training School for Nurses:
Dear Madam:

Having, during the last nine months, daily observed the working of the trained nurses in the Hospital, permit me to say a few words in their behalf, that the public may learn how valuable and necessary they are, either in the Hospital or by the bedside of suffering friends.

It is not alone the doctor with his medicine, who cures the patient, but the faithful nurse who watches day and night until the danger is past, that brings the sufferer through.

Miss M. E. Hemple, the superintendent, with her corps of nurses, has charge of six medical and surgical, male and female wards in the Hospital. Since the first day of January, 1882, when I took charge, I have noticed carefully how they performed their duties. It has always been to their credit. I have never heard of one complaint from either the doctors, patients or their friends. They are ladies of refinement and intelligence, steadily working day and night to relieve the poor sufferers under their charge. "We work and learn" seems to be their motto. Ask the convalescent or dying, "How do the nurses treat you?" and the answer is, "Like a mother treats her sick child. God bless them."

I hope it will not be long before the public will realize their real value and give them the support they deserve, and also give the noble ladies credit who were the founders of the Illinois Training School for Nurses.

Respectfully,

J. H. Dixon, Warden.

Two great events came in the spring of 1883—the opening of the new Home, and the graduation of the first class. Nor can one speak of the changes of this time without telling of Mrs. M. E. Myrick, the new matron who came in April. "Mother Myrick" soon endeared herself to all the nurses, and was no less appreciated by the Board, who had experienced much difficulty in finding the right person. She remained till February of 1885, when she left to be married.

Though the building was far from complete, the household, now numbering thirty, moved in on May 1. For a month or so it was necessary for many of the meals to be taken at the Hospital; in this, the warden, Mr. Dixon, and the matron, Mrs. Drury, were both most helpful and kind.

The following incident of these early days at 304 Honore Street is related by Miss Caroline Riedle of the class of 1884:

"As there was no steam heat at first, the corner rooms had coal stoves and were supposed to be open to those on our floor. Mine being a corner

room with a base burner in it, our class met there for study. On one occasion we had been using the skeleton (Mrs. Yorick). During breakfast the next morning we heard a yell and someone fairly falling down stairs. Mother Myrick went out into the hall and found a most terror-stricken janitor. He had been in my room to fill the stove with coal and, needless to say, saw the skeleton sitting in my rocker where we had left it the night before."

The public was first invited to the Home at the time of the Commencement exercises.

That first year two classes were graduated, one on June 1, the other on October 23; after that, all nurses completing the course any time during the year were graduated together—for a number of years in October, when the annual meeting took place. Beginning 1888, the regular time was in the spring. In later records, the graduates of 1883, both June and October, were grouped together as the "Class of 1883."

Commencement was held in the new Home, Friday, June 1, at 4 P. M. There were six young women to receive diplomas: Isabel Lauver, Marion H. Mitchell, Lizzie Challacombe, Ella P. Scott, Genevieve Gilmore, and Melissa Bartles.¹ The Rev. A. E. Kittredge of the Third Presbyterian Church opened the exercises with prayer. Dr. Hosmer Johnson gave out the diplomas, and there were short addresses by Mrs. Edward Wright, Dr. Ludlam, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Adams, and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter. The only shadow was the absence of the president, Mrs. Lawrence. Her husband, Judge Lawrence, always a fine friend to the School, had passed away on April 8. Her address, read by Miss Hemple, reveals both her intense devotion to the School as the embodiment of an ideal, and the practical character of her interest.

My dear young ladies,

Pupil nurses of the Illinois Training School:

It is with the greatest regret that I have not been able to be present at the graduation of the first class of pupil nurses from our beloved School. I had so counted on this pleasure—had anticipated it with such pride and satisfaction that it is hard to stay away, yet would be harder

¹This list is taken from the minutes of the Board.

still to go. . . . My great and recent sorrow has left me too sore to endure the public gaze as yet, but my heart turns to you all in this long anticipated triumph, and I sit down to have a talk with you during the very hours that are being spent in opening the Home, and awarding you the diplomas you have so patiently and faithfully earned. After today, the graduates of our School take on a new character, and stand in quite a different relation to this School, and I trust that those who leave us today will feel much of the loyalty and enthusiasm for the institution that has fitted them for the practice of their profession, that a college-bred youth feels for his Alma Mater. On *you* depends much of the future success of the School. To *you* will the public look for a fulfilment of all we have promised in your name. See to it, my dear young friends, that you fail us not, but that you carry into your future work, the skill, the tender care, the unselfish devotion, that must ever characterize the perfect nurse. You are called to a high and holy profession, and in its practice, you will have the opportunity of cultivating the very highest attributes of Christian character. Let me implore you in the name of everything you hold sacred, that you be true to the new duties that will soon fill your lives. The Board of Management will watch the career of each one of you with grave and anxious interest, while I shall ever cherish for you a warm and tender regard. My interest in you can never fail, my sympathy is yours in every detail of life. I want you all to feel that in me you have a personal friend, ever willing to serve you in every possible way, and I want you in return to realize that you can give me the greatest happiness, or the greatest sorrow, as you shall deserve or disappoint the good opinion I have formed of you. Remember you are the pioneer class of the Illinois Training School. I could write ever so much more on this subject, but forbear.

To the undergraduates I would now like to say a few words. . . . You are at last established in the permanent Home that has been provided for you by the donations of a generous public, and while I congratulate you on your increased comfort, I must also remind you of your greater obligations to that public. The Board of Directors have undertaken a work in the establishment of this Home that is going to tax their strength and energy to the utmost, in keeping it supplied with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and it is only fair we should expect you to be extremely careful in their use. There should be no more gas burnt, for instance, than is absolutely necessary, each nurse remembering to turn it down the moment she leaves her room. And there should be no grumbling about the food, nor desire expressed to have delicacies provided out of season or in undue quantities. From what I hear of your excellent housekeeper, I doubt not she will provide you with a nutritious diet that will be at once inexpensive and all you ought to desire or expect. It would be ungrateful and unworthy to find fault with a plain table neatly served, when you remember how that table is supplied, and how much it represents of toil and trouble to those who are doing their best to serve you.

You can do much to hold up the hands both of your superintendent and housekeeper in being kind and obliging, prompt and obedient, amenable to law and order, and willing to obey the rules that have been laid down for the government of the house. For such a home must have rules, and those rules must be enforced. And now that we have entered upon a new condition of things, the Board will be more stringent in its requirements of law and order. . . . Every one of those written rules must be observed: if any of them have ever been a dead letter, that must no longer be. And the Board will sustain both superintendent and matron in its enforcement. Should any of them seem hard to obey, a polite request to the Household Committee that such rule be changed or stricken out, will meet with prompt attention at its hands. But as long as it is a rule it must be obeyed. There is a beautiful spirit of harmony now in the Home, which promises peace and comfort in the future. You have experienced in times past, a very different state of affairs, which should put you all on your guard to preserve intact what is worth so much. For in Miss Hemple you have a judicious friend and kind teacher, in Mrs. Myrick you have a conscientious, capable, kind, and motherly woman, who will find her happiness in taking good care of you all.

And you must remember that hers is no easy place to fill. She has to please you and the Household Committee both. Allow me to suggest that you be kind and considerate to her, for what a person gives, that is she likely to receive. If you are sweet and good to her, she will return the like to you, and in sickness and health be your comforter and friend. I take it for granted you are all so fond of Miss Hemple that it is time wasted to urge that you be obedient and kind to her. As she is to read you this letter, I cannot say all I would on this subject, so I will merely add that I believe you have the opportunity now of having a very happy home, and that I shall be greatly grieved if you fail to improve it. The fact that I have written at such length, shows you how much I have the matter at heart, and I trust that every one of you will exert herself to promote the harmony and order that ought to prevail in such a home. . . . May God Almighty bless you all, and give you a realizing sense of all you ought to do, and to be, in the new Home consecrated today. I shall be pleased to see any or all of you at my house whenever it is convenient to call, and soon I hope to come to you in Honore Street. Until then I bid you a tender good bye, and may success attend you all your lives.

Ever your friend,

MRS. C. B. LAWRENCE

Remember too

That if that School for Nurses fails, it will be because its graduates have not fulfilled the hopes and expectations of its friends and patrons.

A letter to Mrs. Lawrence from her friend Mrs. Statham Williams, also for many years a member of the Board, gives a pleasant picture of that Friday afternoon.

Saturday, June 2, 1883

My friend:

Although you will hear from many different quarters how beautifully everything passed off yesterday, I felt exceedingly sorry to have to go to my bed last night before I had told you how happy I was in feeling that you would be proud and satisfied with the proceedings of the day. All that I saw and heard pleased me, and I am sure that the Home seemed pleasant to every one. So many said, "How good and plain and home-like and convenient it is for so large a family as it is made to accommodate!" The wide hall and cheery rooms with their neat and comfortable furnishings seemed to bid welcome to every onlooker, and Mrs. Marsden's pretty tidies added greatly to the general appearance of comfort.

Flowers in great abundance were scattered about upstairs and down, and they made beauty spots for the eye and filled the air with a fragrance that was refreshing to the senses in that well-ventilated house. The glorious sunlight poured in through the wide doors and windows, flooding us with warmth and such a blessed consciousness of the Father's presence and the fullness of His blessing of our work, as lifted our hearts up in an involuntary song of praise and thanksgiving. Much that was said and the drift of our thoughts as well, reminded us of the need there is for continuous effort on our part and of the command that we be not weary in well doing. Nevertheless it seemed yesterday that a time had come for us to stop a moment by the wayside, simply to praise and enjoy and give thanks.

The music was very delightful. One seldom hears such rich, sweet and highly cultivated voices. It was left to Dr. Stevenson, however, to thrill us and make us most proud and grateful. She is a royal woman, and those eight [six?] graduates looked at her so earnestly when she spoke to them, that I think they felt deeply that her words were golden and not one must be lost. They seemed to me to rise up higher on wings of her beautiful sentences, until they had reached a height never before attained by any of them, and when there, the crown was very fittingly given in the bouquets, which, though so lovely and full of choice colors and fragrance, still owed their sweetest sweetness to the tender expression which they carried to the heart of the beloved president who was absent in body, although so near us in the spirit.

The words that fell from the lips of some of the nurses in regard to the housekeeper were as sweet music in my ears. Miss Scott said, "Oh, we just *love* her. She is so good and she makes everything so pleasant for us." . . . I want to propose at our next Board meeting that we give Mrs. Myrick some expression of our appreciation of the cheerful service she has rendered through the trying time of moving.

I am writing very hastily,

Ever yours,

ALICE L. WILLIAMS

(Mrs. Statham L. Williams.)

CHAPTER III

STEADY GROWTH

1883-1890

Evidences of progress—Difficulties of adjusting the course—Return of Miss Brown—Nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital, 1885—The Directory—The fire—Miss Brown leaves: her services—Coming of Miss Hampton—Mrs. Sanders—Changes in the course—Funds for addition to the Home—Phoebe Smith legacy—Political difficulties—The addition completed—Life in the Home—Presbyterian Hospital nursing resumed—Miss Hampton leaves—Miss Field—Miss Draper made Superintendent.

THE period from 1883 to 1890 was a time of steady growth and progress. The School had ceased to be an experiment; it was well known, and its nurses were in constant demand. It was difficult, however, with its limited number of workers, for the School to meet all the calls made upon it; there was ever pressure on the Board and Faculty to enlarge the organization.

In 1884 the World's Fair in New Orleans asked for an exhibit of work, and, although the Board after some deliberation decided not to comply with the request on account of the expenditure involved, Mrs. Lawrence wrote an article to be published in the paper sold at the Fair.

Soon after, several of the nurses took up important positions in the city: one, Miss Hunnicutt, to become the first district nurse (the Ethical Culture Society established the work on the South Side); another, Miss Shepard, to become superintendent of the recently organized St. Luke's Training School; and Miss Gapen, to be her assistant. Inquiries for persons suitable to fill various positions were frequent; recommendations were gladly made when possible, but often no one was available.

Along with successes, there were also problems to be met within the School. One was the question of obligations to Hospital and to nurses, and another the adjustment between theoretical and practical training. Nurses on night duty or special cases necessarily missed lectures. Instruction was sometimes given by head nurses who had not been in the School much longer than their pupils, and classes were often held in the evening, when a full day's hard work had already been done. These were matters that it took time and experience to work out, and all that the Board and superintendent could do was to settle each difficulty as seemed best at the time. Meanwhile, a system was developing.

In April, 1885, Miss Hemple resigned, and Miss Brown was persuaded to return to her former position, where she remained for one year, this time at a salary of \$1000.

In April, 1885, also, Dr. Davies, medical superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, made the proposition to the Training School Board that the nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital be taken over by the School. The nurses, he proposed, were to be boarded at the Home and live at the Hospital, where also their laundry would be done. The compensation for this service was to be \$125 a month and all the revenue accruing from the care of private patients.

This proposition was accepted, and in May, 1885, the Training School took up the work. Miss Anna E. Steere, a graduate in the first class, spring of 1883, was put in charge. Eight nurses were required for floor duty and additional ones for private cases in the Hospital.

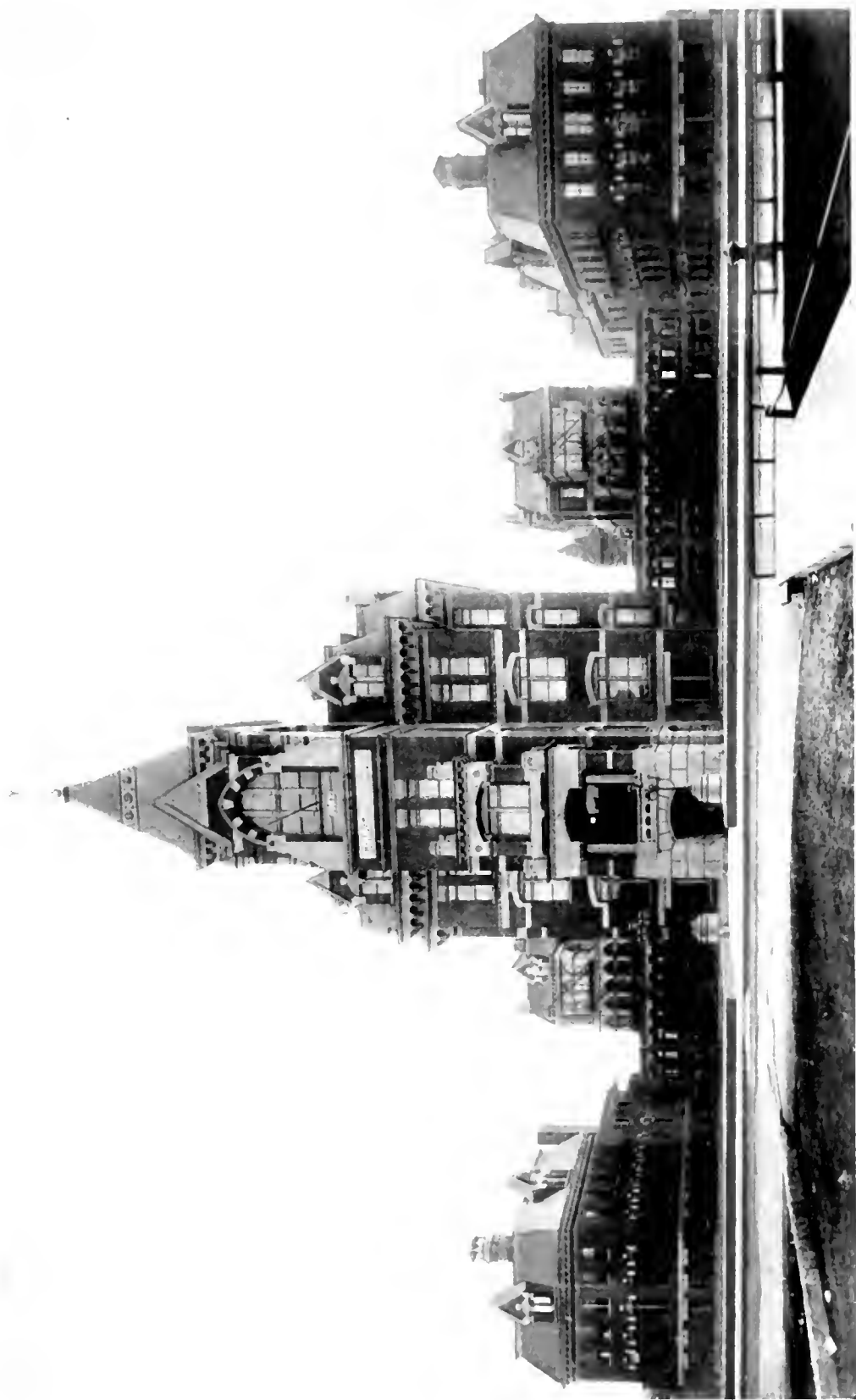
This was such a demand upon their numbers that, although there were nineteen calls for outside private duty in May, only one nurse could be supplied by the School. In the month of June, sixty-nine patients were cared for in the Presbyterian Hospital; there were nearly as many calls for private duty, and again only one could be filled. Also, the rule that a nurse should not be sent on private cases, nor given charge of a ward during her first year, necessitated

the employment of a graduate head nurse at a salary of \$25 a month.

The question arose in the Board of the Training School as to the wisdom of continuing the Presbyterian nursing, because of financial reasons and, too, because the new duty limited their power of service in a larger field. A very careful study was made of the cost of a nurse each month during the years 1884 and 1885; it was found that the average of board for each was \$12.50 a month, with a personal allowance of \$10, making a total of \$22.50. The Presbyterian required eight such nurses, which amounted to \$180 a month. A study of conditions in the fall showed that the total expense for nursing from May to September had been \$720, and the receipts \$784.87.

A conference was held on September 28, of a special committee from the Training School and the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Hospital. The School asked that they be paid \$200 a month for their services. Special private nurses must be paid for extra at the rate of \$15 a week, and all laundry work for the nurses employed in the Presbyterian be done by that Hospital. Also, in the case of nurses ill while in that service, the necessary medicines should be supplied by that Hospital. This agreement was to be for one year, and if the terms were accepted, it should be put in the form of a written contract signed by both parties.

In reply to this the Committee from the Presbyterian stipulated that if the proposition of the Training School was accepted, they would require that the \$200 a month should give the Hospital the command of ten nurses, and as the work did not always require so many the two or three beyond that number that would be needed only occasionally should be supplied without extra charge. The Committee from the Hospital also asked that, should its Board not accept the terms of the Training School, the School should not withdraw its nurses before the first of November. The latter request was readily acceded to; and, as the Board of



THE OLD COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL
ORIGINAL BUILDING WHEN SCHOOL ENTERED MAY 1, 1881. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (CENTER)
FINISHED IN 1882

the Presbyterian Hospital refused to accept the terms of the School, after November 1 the nurses were withdrawn.

The Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital established their own School. Miss Marion Mitchell, graduate of the Illinois Training School in 1883, accepted the position of superintendent. Miss Mitchell later became the wife of Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, noted Chicago surgeon.

From the early days of 1880, the establishment of a registry of nurses had been part of the plan. Such a record of graduates, "with their varying degrees of skill," as Mrs. Lawrence had put it, had been much talked about and explained to the public as one of the services to be offered by the School. Dr. Norman Bridge had repeatedly urged the project, but the Board had as often deferred action, waiting till the number of nurses should be greater, and their position better established. A detailed plan was worked out and adopted by the Board early in 1884, but it was very soon "quietly dropped, as there were not enough graduates to support it."

In the summer of 1885, however, the Directory was permanently installed. Graduates of other schools and nurses not regularly trained but well recommended were also allowed to register. At first no charge was made (later the nurse paid a fee of \$5 a year), and the expense to the Board was only incidental. The demand was at first greater than the supply, but the service to the public and to physicians and nurses was a real one. The Directory was well advertised by postals and circulars prepared and sent out by the Board when the work was begun, and newspaper notices continued to be inserted in the daily papers; its sponsors wished it to be known, and in time they were able to fill practically all calls.

Both registered graduates and second-year pupils were sent out. This led to some complaint by the graduates, who felt that they suffered by the competition; especially as Chicago now had several other nurses' training-schools; they

therefore asked that the pay for pupil nurses be raised to \$20 (what the graduate usually received), and that only Illinois Training School nurses be registered. The Board felt that conditions did not warrant such a change, but in 1887 (July), they adopted the policy of registering only graduate nurses.

For many years the superintendent managed the Directory herself, but in December, 1891, she was relieved, and a secretary of the Directory appointed. About the same time the Board discontinued the practice of sending out pupil nurses.

The year 1885 passed out in a way long to be remembered. There were always special preparations for Christmas festivities, in which the Board and nurses naturally had a large part. A great tree had been set up in the amphitheatre of the County Hospital. On Christmas afternoon six hundred people, patients, nurses, and guests, gathered for the celebration; most of them were seated in the raised tiers about the room, though some forty children in cots and chairs were drawn up near the tree. In the lighting of the candles, one of the suspended pop-corn balls in some way caught fire, and, as it fell, ignited the dry pine needles. In a few moments the whole tree seemed to flame up. The prompt use of hand apparatus extinguished the blaze, and the greatest danger was really to those in the upper rows of seats, where the heat was intense. All the children were removed unharmed. The greatest number of injuries, most of them not serious, were to those seated above, where there was a rush to the exits. Seventeen nurses were so burned that they could not remain on duty, two rather seriously. The event might so easily have become a great tragedy, that all were deeply thankful for the escape.

Just a little over a year after her return, Miss Brown again resigned, this time to become the wife of Dr. Richard Dewey. It was with no less regret than before that the Board consented to her leaving.

A letter from Mrs. Dewey written from California in July, 1929, in reply to one asking her about herself and how she came to enter nursing, is so interesting that a large part of it is quoted here:

"As you inquire about myself personally, I will say my birthplace was Manchester, near Rochester, New York; January 19, 1853, was the date of my birth.

"My father was Thomas A. Brown, a physician who graduated at Geneva, the New York Medical School, in 1844. Elizabeth Blackwell, one of the first women to win fame in medicine, graduated from this school a few years later, and with this association he became interested in women in medicine. After a high school education, I entered the Medical College of the Woman's Infirmary, New York City, and completed my first year, as was my father's desire. While at home the following summer I learned of the Bellevue Training School, then in its infancy, and found that it was advertising for nurses. I said to my father that I would like to apply, for if I were accepted I could get hospital experience, a difficult thing for a woman as a physician in that day, and I could afterwards go on with my medical studies. This idea met with his approval, and on applying at the Training School I was accepted and entered the School September 1, 1876.

"The length of training was two years at that time, but when I had finished one and one-half years, I was made assistant to Miss Perkins, the superintendent. I think I was given this position because the assistant was obliged to teach the nurses and I could do this, having had the year in Medical College. Miss Perkins never had any training as a nurse, but was wonderful as an executive in all ways.

"When the Illinois Training School was being organized, Mrs. C. B. Lawrence and Mrs. Sarah Wright came to New York to get information and a superintendent. Miss Perkins recommended that I go to Chicago and look the field over.

"On the first of May, 1881, the beginning was made. I brought with me Miss Hemple and Miss Schewalter; no one ever had such a loyal and unselfish staff of aids as were these two head nurses and the nurses who were to have training.

"When I was in Bellevue, Sir Francis Galton called on our Training School, and I had the pleasure of showing him around. He was related to Florence Nightingale, and as we were going about he talked of the value of nursing, and said that he once asked Florence Nightingale to tell him what she considered to be the requirements of a nurse; when she had finished he said to her, 'You have given me the attributes of an angel.'

"I might add that I was asked by Miss Perkins to return to her as assistant superintendent, after having been with the Illinois Training School one and one-half years. In less than a year I was called to my family. Then in a year and a half I was again asked to take charge of

the Illinois Training School, and feeling that they needed me I went back, remaining until my marriage in 1886 to Dr. Richard Dewey. Since then I have been so interested in his work for the insane and in his establishing a Training School for their care that I have not kept as closely in touch with my early work as I otherwise would have done."

To Miss Brown's keen mind and executive ability, the success of the School in its experimental days was largely due. The Board appreciated fully her capable and understanding work in the difficult days of beginning and slow upbuilding, and the tradition of efficiency and success which was then established.

The coming of Miss Isabel Adams Hampton as superintendent in July, 1886, marks the entrance into the history of the Illinois Training School of a woman who was to become one of the best known of all in her profession, a pathfinder in nursing education, and a leader in the professional organization of nurses. She was born in Welland, Ontario, and was at first educated as a teacher; but at twenty-one she came to New York and entered the Bellevue Training School, graduating in 1883. She had some further experience in New York, and over a year at St. Paul's House in Rome, an Episcopalian institution which furnished English-speaking nurses to travelers. When called to Chicago, she was just twenty-six. In "My Associations with the Illinois Training School," written for the School's twenty-fifth anniversary, Miss Hampton (then Mrs. Robb) wrote of her first contacts with the School:

"One day something less than twenty-five years ago, while I was a probationer in the Bellevue School for Nurses, after a knock at my room door, it opened, and Miss Perkins (the superintendent) ushered in a number of the Board of Lady Managers with the remark, 'This is the probationer we think looks like Miss Brown' (with apologies to Mrs. Dewey), and then to me, 'Miss Brown was the assistant superintendent here and is now the superintendent of the Illinois Training School of Chicago.' Thus it was that I first heard of the Illinois Training School. Five years later I had the honor of continuing old Bellevue's connection with the Illinois Training School, by succeeding Miss Brown upon her marriage. A depressingly hot Fourth of July greeted my arrival in Chicago, tempered by that of Mrs. Sander's cordial one (although later she confessed she thought I was a probationer)."

Mrs. Sanders was the new matron, who had come just a week or so before. Though she came on two months' trial, she was to remain twenty-three years—a valiant conservator of the Home's resources, and a stabilizing force through those changing years.

With Miss Hampton came a new spirit and to a considerable degree a new ideal in nursing. Her attention centered on the professional education of the nurse, systematizing the course, abstracting and applying principles. The approach was to be scientific, rather than practical in the narrower sense. Such changes were inevitable as nursing increased in importance and a training-school experience accumulated.

Textbooks were now used instead of lectures for the more elementary studies, while theoretical instruction was extended through both years. (Previously it had been almost entirely in the first year.) The course was graded, and a distinction made between the Junior and Senior classes. Lectures were confined to the "academic months," a regular schedule of classes and holidays was established, and Commencement fixed in June.

At the recommendation of the superintendent and after due deliberation by the Board, the monthly allowance was discontinued (March, 1887). Instead, each nurse was given during her period of training three seersucker dresses, twelve aprons, "a sufficient number of caps," and the required books; at graduation she received \$100. This was a slight saving of money for the School, but the change was principally a result of the idea that a school of nursing was as much a school as a medical or dental college, and that "it was a mistake to educate women for a profession, and at the same time pay the pupil a salary" (Dr. Stevenson, speaking at a Board meeting). With board and lodging, uniform and textbooks furnished, almost any young woman otherwise qualified might enter whether she had money or not, and the \$100 gave her something to start with while establishing

herself. The work done during training might be considered the equivalent of tuition. Although there was some doubt as to the expediency of such a change when it was first proposed, the Board agreed as to the principle involved.

Another stand taken by the Board is expressed in the following resolution, also of March, 1887, in regard to the admission of applicants to the School:

“The only standard requisite is character and fitness for the position: her previous social position shall not determine her acceptance as a probationer.”

In February, 1887, Miss Diana Kimber, also a Bellevue graduate, came to act as assistant superintendent.

She took the place of Miss Anna E. Steere, one of the Illinois Training School's own graduates of the class of 1883 (fall); Miss Steere resigned to become a missionary in China, where she served till within a few years of her death.

Miss Kimber remained only a year, leaving to become assistant superintendent in the New York City Training School at Blackwell's Island; but so well known did she become for her work there and in behalf of nursing education (her “Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses” was one of the first standard texts by a nurse) that the Illinois Training School is glad to be able to claim her as one who helped to establish their traditions. Miss Edith Draper, another Bellevue graduate, later to become superintendent, was elected to Miss Kimber's place.

In November, 1886, Mrs. Lawrence, the president since the beginning, without whose indefatigable efforts it seems that the School could hardly have succeeded, resigned her office. Her resignation had been offered before, but the Board had unanimously refused to accept it; this time, however, Mrs. Lawrence said that she could not continue the work, as her aged mother needed her time. Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, one of Chicago's most able women, and active for the School from its inception, was elected to take Mrs. Lawrence's place. Mrs. Lawrence, however, returned after

a year's absence and again became president, serving till 1891.

While these changes in the curriculum and management were taking place, the Board had been equally concerned with problems of other sorts. More room at the Home was seriously needed, and there were grave difficulties at the County Hospital because of the political situation.

Though the Home had not been completed until the spring of 1883, it was already too small by 1885, and by 1887 the overcrowding was acute; eighty were housed where fifty had been provided for.

The raising of funds to enlarge the building, in addition to carrying on regular work, consumed time and energy throughout this whole period—and in fact there was no time when finances were not a problem. Gifts were sought, and various special money-raising activities were carried on; but the thing that really made possible the completion of the addition was a legacy from Miss Phoebe Smith, which amounted to a little more than \$20,000.

As early as August, 1885, P. D. Armour offered \$1000 toward an addition, if the Board would raise the other \$14,000—\$15,000 to \$20,000 was considered necessary. In September, Cyrus McCormick sent to Mrs. Lawrence a check for \$1000, saying,

"I wrote to my mother, who is in the East, enclosing your letter, and asked her how far we could go in meeting your wishes in helping the Training School for Nurses. I am glad to be able to say that she agrees with me in feeling that we must make a special effort in your behalf, and we will therefore give the thousand dollars which you ask. We do this feeling the importance of the work which the training school is doing in raising the standard of efficiency among nurses, and knowing the important place which it holds among worthy institutions of the city."

Whenever a graduate of the School had nursed in the family, the appeal for funds met with an especially ready response.

The School's benefactor, John Crerar, who some years later made so generous a bequest, gave \$1000 at this time.

The story of this gift is recounted by Mrs. Flower some years later:

"Among the warm friends of Mrs. A. A. Carpenter was Mr. John Crerar. She asked him for a contribution, but he refused to give her anything, saying he didn't believe in women nurses, but if she would train male nurses he would help her. Not very long after, Mr. Crerar had a friend taken seriously ill at a hotel in Chicago. The doctor said that he must have a trained nurse.

"Where can I get one?" said Mr. Crerar.

"Send to the Illinois Training School," said the doctor.

"But," Mr. Crerar objected, "they have only women, and we don't want a woman to take care of a man."

"The doctor replied, 'The only decent nurses you can get are women—you will have to send to the Training School.'

"He did. The nurse was furnished, and when she returned to the School she brought not only her pay, but Mr. Crerar's check for \$1000. He told Mrs. Carpenter afterwards that it was worth a thousand dollars to see how that woman handled her patient."

A little later (1888) Mrs. Potter Palmer writes:

"I send with pleasure the \$100 (by cheque) and am rejoiced that you were able to raise the amount required to carry on your improvement. I trust you will grow and prosper and continue to be a blessing to the city. We all owe you thanks for doing our share of the work."

Charity balls, famous in those days in Chicago's social life, were for several years a source of revenue. From the one held the winter of 1885, the Training School received \$3,789.08. Others were held in 1889 and 1890. During the Lenten season of 1888, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Lawrence planned and carried through a series of lectures which were a benefit to the public and at the same time a means of raising money. Admission was 75c at the door or \$3.00 for the course; Mrs. A. A. Carpenter gave the use of her home at 83 Cass Street. The series was as follows:

CARE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson

EMERGENCIES—

Miss Hampton, Sup't Illinois Training School for Nurses, Cook County Hospital

CARE OF CHILDREN—

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith

HYGIENE—

Miss Mitchell, Sup't Training School for Nurses, Presbyterian Hospital

CARE OF NERVOUS DISEASES—

Dr. Rose W. Bryan

PRACTICAL HINTS ON NURSING—

Miss Traylen, Sup't Training School for Nurses, St. Luke's Hospital

Mrs. Wright donated a lot valued at \$500, Mrs. Dutton gave a \$500 bond, and there were many other gifts. In the fall, one-third of the proceeds of a football game netted the School \$353.86; thanks were voted to the University Club, but who played the game, records do not say.

In the spring of 1887, Mr. Foltz was secured as architect, and the Building Committee began studying plans and specifications. Mrs. Lawrence writes,

"It is ascertained that it will take at least \$20,000 to complete the building. There will be storage for 102 tons of coal and 92 trunks; 102 seats at table; an ice room with pantries in close proximity, and an arrangement for having ice-water continually without chipping the ice; the whole house heated by steam. We will raise the present building and build the addition four stories high."

The original building had been set back a considerable distance from the street; the addition was erected in front (the facade of today), and joined so that the whole was an integral structure.

But unfortunately the carrying out of these plans was doomed to much interruption and delay. Because of litigation the Phoebe Smith legacy was not paid as soon as had been anticipated, and a notorious political scandal caused great changes in the County Hospital.

Though the Training School had always been strictly non-political, yet, since they were working in a county institution, they were at times subject to the vicissitudes of politics. Nurses and Board, as well as physicians, were occasionally called upon to refute charges of neglect or favoritism, generally preferred by ignorant or corrupted patients. But such cases were quite incidental, and the School was

without exception promptly vindicated; public opinion, informed and supported by the press, was with the nurses.

The greater difficulties were financial; the payment for the nursing was always small, seldom sufficient to balance costs, and toward the end of the County's fiscal year the payment was often made in scrip, which necessitated borrowing from the bank—but it must be said that the credit of the School was always good.

In the spring of 1887 an especially spectacular upheaval occurred. Seven members of the County Board were jailed on charges of misappropriation of funds, and the warden fled to Canada. While the School was in no way involved in the scandal, they suffered from the reaction. However corrupt the affairs of the County Board may have been (and corrupt they certainly were) the Hospital and patients had been well taken care of, and the School had been encouraged and well supported.

The new reform Board set about to reduce expenses, and the School came in for an unwarranted attack as well as for curtailment of its activities.

Mrs. Lawrence records that on September 19, 1887, she went to the Hospital with Mrs. Flower to see about the taking over of Ward 9,

“When,” she says, “what was our consternation to find that we were charged with ‘boodlerism’; the warden actually informed us that we had regularly been collecting every month \$100 for a ward (15) which had been closed for years. We said that it was not possible, but that only the secretary and treasurer could refute such charges.”

The letter which follows was sent to the Commissioners, through the warden of the Hospital.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed I send you the copy of payroll with a communication to be read at the meeting of Public Service Committee of the Board of County Commissioners tomorrow afternoon. I would like to add personally that though the payroll seems large, it does not cover by \$400 or \$500 per month our regular expenses. In order to meet them we are obliged to have



FACULTY, GRADUATE AND PUPIL HEAD NURSES, 1892-1893
(1) EDITH A. DRAPER, (2) ISABEL MCISAAC, (3) MARY C. WHEELER

recourse to outside sources. You must always bear in mind that we board and lodge our nurses; not only is the County free from that expense, but they have use of the rooms said nurses would occupy, did they live at the Hospital as their predecessors used to do. That we were to receive \$1230, both your books and ours show. There seems to be an idea among the Commissioners that the Training School is growing rich at the County's expense. That it has begun to build an addition to the nurses' home would seem to lend color to this notion, whereas the fact is, that our addition is rendered possible by a legacy left us two years ago.

No, the County Board may argue as it pleases, we know that it can never nurse the patients in the Hospital so well or so cheaply as under our system and by our nurses. And we claim that this same nursing cost more in dollars under the old methods than it does now.

Let me remind you that it must always be an expensive thing to do under any system to take care of six hundred or seven hundred patients in a public institution, and while it is right and proper to curtail every expense under the present circumstances, let me implore you in the interests of our common humanity to beware how you cheapen the service of nursing that the sick will have no care at all. In your zeal for economy you may turn that noble Hospital into a mere cheap boarding-house for the sick.

As to the "closed ward (15) for which they had been receiving pay," the evidence showed that two months' gratuitous service had been rendered there, for which they were later allowed \$50. As this ward had been used only for overflow from 14, it had been combined with another such overflow ward (13B) and a charge of \$50 a month made for the two. And so that matter was closed.

After some further communication, the County Commissioners, pursuant to the policy of retrenchment, made an offer for much reduced service. The following resolution passed by the Training School Board October 4, 1887, gives the settlement agreed to, and the Board's attitude:

"Whereas, a communication has been received from the Board of Cook County Commissioners fixing the pay for the nursing done by the Illinois Training School for Nurses, in 10 wards of Cook County Hospital, numbered as follows: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 14, at the aggregate sum of \$850 per month in lieu of \$1230 hitherto received for 13 wards, and

"Whereas, said Commissioners include in this proposition the closing of three wards, viz., wards 15, 13, and 13B, and a large reduction in the total number of patients, from five hundred to four hundred, thereby reducing the estimated number of nurses required from forty-two to thirty-four, and

"Whereas, it is also proposed by said Commissioners to abolish the system of special nurses and the caring for private patients in Cook County Hospital, thereby greatly reducing the heavy demands hitherto made upon the School for this branch of the service, therefore be it

"Resolved: That the Board of Directors of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, while doubting the wisdom of the County Board in thus closing said wards, hereby agrees to give this proposition a fair trial."

The resolution was sent not only to the County Board, but also to the daily papers, whose editors were generous, the *Inter-Ocean* carrying an excellent editorial deprecating any interference with the School, and saying that "if all public institutions could show as clean a record, there would be no need for investigations." It had been a month of "toil and trouble," as one of the Board members said.

That the women of the Board were right becomes evident when, a month later, trouble was reported in Ward 9 (the one sought before the new agreement was made), and the warden asked at what price they would take it—"A triumph for us," wrote Mrs. Lawrence. In February, 1888, \$60 a month more was allowed for two extra nurses. In the meantime the Medical Staff of the Hospital was petitioning the County Board for special nurses, who were often much needed, and who had been supplied before the retrenchment policy had been adopted.

The following August Mrs. Lawrence recorded:

"The County Commissioners applied to see if we would take charge of the nursing in the Infirmary and Insane Asylum at Jefferson. The authorities of the Eye and Ear Infirmary have applied for a similar service, but both are impracticable. Our hands are full. However, the applications are complimentary. All the nurses we can spare are out on private duty; not one is at liberty on the Directory."

All work on the Home had been stopped in the fall of 1887, when only the basement of the new building was in. The next spring work was resumed, the Board voting unanimously to go on with the building, running the walls up four stories, but finishing off only three. By the end of October, 1888, Mrs. Lawrence could write,

"The new Home is an accomplished fact, even to the furnishings thereof. My heart fairly swelled with joy and pride as we walked through the spacious halls and pretty rooms, which happened to be fairly bathed in sunshine."

Gifts of money and furnishings, were constantly coming in.

Although the addition was begun with the hope of receiving Miss Smith's legacy, the contesting of the will and appeal of the case dragged on till 1890, so that the main part of the work had to be paid for out of other income and by borrowing.

Estimates on the cost of finishing the fourth story were received in the fall of 1889, but no work was done till the next spring, and in the months between the suit over the will was terminated.

Ten thousand dollars was paid to the happy Board on March 2, 1890, and the remainder, \$10,008.25, on May 16. The records at the close of the month showed the entire building free from encumbrance.

Completed, the new Home contained one hundred and thirteen rooms, ninety-six of them bedrooms, and an elevator. The entire building was valued at \$54,377.68.

A bronze tablet in honor of Miss Smith was placed in the hall of the Home.

Life in the Home expanded too, though there was none of that provision for social life or physical recreation, which is so prominent in schools today. Hours were long, and the nurses provided their own fun. Parties in the Home were unknown, though many a private "spread" was held quietly by a group assembled in some one's room. It was an understood thing that no nurse went out with an interne, nor did any interne call at the Home (though it is whispered that the first part of this rule was occasionally broken). It was an innovation, then, when at Christmas time in 1900, a party was given for the nurses to which the internes of the County and Presbyterian Hospitals were invited. The bars were

thereafter let down, and parties, at not too frequent intervals, became a recognized part of life at the Home.

Toward the close of this first ten years of growth (1888), the Board of the Training School for a second time undertook the nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital. A desire to broaden the field of training led to the decision.

“When the Illinois Training School was established,” says Mrs. Flower in her formal report to the Board, “there was no similar institution in the West. There was apparently an immense and inexhaustible field for the employment of as many nurses as could possibly be graduated. It was confidently predicted that, after one or two classes had graduated, the nurses we could send to private cases would afford an ample support to the School. We obtained ward after ward, till in January, 1887, we had thirteen in Cook County Hospital, affording a training field sufficient in extent to enable us to educate the number of nurses necessary for the support of the School. Today (May, 1888) conditions are entirely changed. All hospitals in the city of any size, except the Roman Catholic, have established training schools, and all are adding to their income by sending out nurses to private cases. Moreover, Cook County has reduced our wards by three, has abolished the diet kitchens, and has almost entirely put a stop to the admission of severe surgical cases requiring special nursing. The result of this is that our training field is too limited; the demand for nurses is divided among many schools; and we are unable to give our nurses the training in care of private patients and in cooking that is almost an essential part of their education.”

The new Jones building of the Presbyterian Hospital had just been completed; this is the present main building, connected at that time with the original building by the Hamill wing. The Hospital now had fifty private rooms, and was planned to be “the most perfect in the United States”; it offered an exceptional field. Further, while the cost of a nurse was estimated at \$22.50 per month, the management of the Presbyterian was willing to pay \$25.

On the other hand, certain possible difficulties were to be considered, at some of which one may smile today when the number to be “controlled” is over a thousand. Thirty ward nurses would be required, which, with the fifty in the County, and ten more which would be necessary when the remaining County wards were taken over (which was expected to be



FIRST YEAR DEMONSTRATION CLASS, 1896
(SCENE IN AMPHITHEATRE, COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL)



WARD 6, COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, 1880-1914

soon) would total ninety; could that number be accommodated?

“By actual count, if the building is completed to the fifth story, we shall have rooms enough to give single rooms to all head nurses and night nurses and accommodate one hundred and twenty-five without difficulty. Another question arises. Will the supply of pupils be sufficient to keep the School up to this capacity? To this Miss Hampton says emphatically, ‘Yes.’ Again, can we control so large a number? Miss Hampton here says ‘Yes,’ again. Can we find a superintendent, in case Miss Hampton should leave, able to cope with so large a school? This is for you to consider. Miss Hampton agrees not to leave without giving her successor good and thorough instruction, and says there is no immediate prospect of her making any change.”

There were details to be arranged, such as the admission of the younger pupil nurses of the Presbyterian Training School into the Illinois Training School, co-ordinating the duties of the medical superintendent and the training school superintendent, and the care of charity patients requiring special nurses; for these latter the School agreed to make no charge. The nurses were to live at the Home, though their washing would be done at the Hospital (as was the arrangement with the County).

The contract, signed June 30, 1888, was to be for five years, unless terminated sooner by six months’ notice from either party. Miss Isabel McIsaac, of the class of 1888, was made assistant superintendent in charge of the nursing at the Presbyterian, and on July 9 the work was actually taken over.

So satisfactory was the arrangement that it was continued for fifteen years; during that time the number of patients increased from forty to two hundred.

So fine a reputation was Miss Hampton making, both for herself and for the School, that when Johns Hopkins Hospital wished to establish a training school in 1889, she was the one selected to organize it. Though the loss to the Illinois Training School was real, nursing in its broader aspect did not lose. The School she established in Baltimore was

built on those ideals that were the inspiration of Miss Hampton's three years at the Illinois Training School; the course instituted at Teacher's College, Columbia University, in 1901 to prepare nurses for executive positions was the outgrowth of her experience and insight; and national nursing organization is due largely to her vision and initiative. In 1894 she became the wife of Dr. Hunter Robb, but her services to the profession of nursing continued till her sudden death in 1910.

All who knew her testify spontaneously to her personal beauty, her dignity and charm, as well as to her vision, enthusiasm, and energy.

One of the many tributes comes from a pupil who herself achieved the position of superintendent, Miss Idora Rose (now Mrs. Scroggs); it was written on hearing of Mrs. Robb's untimely death.

"I have always been thankful that I had Isabel Hampton for my superintendent when I was in training. Her fine presence, her charming manner, her enthusiasm and devotion to duty, her high standards and ideals were always a source of inspiration to me, and my experience is shared by hundreds of others who have come in personal touch with Mrs. Robb."

It was reluctantly that the Board accepted Miss Hampton's resignation. Again they turned to Bellevue for a successor, and Miss Virginia Field was engaged. Miss Field remained a little over a year, and was succeeded by Miss Edith Draper, assistant superintendent, who was also a Bellevue graduate, and, like Miss Hampton, a Canadian. She too had spent a year and a half doing nursing in Rome; on her return she had become assistant superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago, and in 1888, assistant in the Illinois Training School. She entered on her duties as superintendent October 7, 1890.

CHAPTER IV

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

1890-1900

The old County Hospital—First signed contract with the Commissioners—Question of colored nurses—The contagious ward—Changes in the Board—Crerar nursing—The World's Fair—Miss Draper resigns—Miss Dock—Miss McIsaac appointed Superintendent—The three years' course—Other changes in curriculum and methods—Post-graduates—Additions to the Home—Margaret Lawrence Rooms—Death of Mrs. Carpenter and of Mrs. Wright.

BY January, 1890, practically ten years after its organization, there were in the School ninety pupil nurses, including three probationers. Twenty were at the time serving in the Presbyterian Hospital, which then had one hundred and twenty patients. In the County there were during the month 1130 patients. In contrast with the two wards of 1881, the School now had twelve—all that were then in regular use, except the venereal. The "County" was in the care of the nurses, and most of their hours were spent in its long wards.

The central structure or Administration Building, facing Harrison Street, contained the living quarters of the warden and internes, as well as the offices. It was an imposing edifice, with lawns and drives on each side that gave space and airiness to the whole building. In the foreground on each side were small pavilions; in that to the right, on the first floor, was Ward 10, for many years the children's ward; above that, 12, the gynecological ward; and above that, 14, the obstetrical; above 14 was a small ward reached by a spiral staircase in the center. On the left were 9, 11, and 13; 9 in the early days was used for various purposes, but later became an emergency surgical ward; 11 was a fracture ward; 13 fre-

quently was not occupied—some years later it was altered for children.

The large wards, which extended some distance back from a long corridor running the entire length of the Hospital, were numbered, on the right, 2, 4, 6, and 8; on the left, 1, 3, 5, and 7. The large wards contained forty beds, ten on each side above the shaft, and the same number below. The shaft, a large ventilating tube, divided not only the types of patients, but also the work of the nurses. Above the shaft were many of the sickest patients; others were placed in the three private rooms opposite the nurse-room, dining-room, and kitchen; each of the private rooms contained three beds. Below the shaft, at the rear, was a large room called the tower room, and opposite, the bath-rooms. Below the shaft the mattresses were of straw in ticking cases. Probationers were assigned to bed-making and the care of convalescent patients; the art of making a straw bed so that it could not be distinguished from a felt one above the shaft was an accomplishment sought after by every probationer. Operations were performed in small rooms off each surgical ward.

A great deal of housekeeping that today is done by attendants and other employees was then done by the nurses. Too, there was much emphasis on the order of a ward, a mathematical precision of arrangement and detail. Patients were cared for and all routine work done before eleven o'clock, when the finishing touch to a perfect ward was the lining up of the beds so that all brass knobs were in an undeviating straight line.

In 1891 an advance in business arrangements was made, in that the Board secured for the first time a signed contract with the County Commissioners. It contained provisions enabling the Board more readily to collect money for the extra nurses that were so often found necessary by the warden and the Training School superintendent, but that the County Commissioners sometimes did not want to pay for.

In the matter of accepting applicants, Mrs. Lawrence relates the following experience of 1891; it illustrates also the help given toward the establishment of other schools:

"A colored gentleman desired to know if we would take as pupil nurse the daughter of a colored minister in town, who was very desirous of becoming a trained nurse; he said she was well educated, gentle and quiet in her ways, and he was very sure that she possessed the necessary qualifications for entrance. The girl was invited to come before the Executive Committee and make a personal application; the interview was satisfactory, and the matter was brought before the Board of Directors, who voted unanimously that she be allowed to enter the School on probation. I asked her if she thought that she could endure the possible hard treatment she might have to undergo from the pupil nurses (white) already in the School: "Oh, yes," she replied, "anything short of blows." The ladies of the Board decided that if we took any colored girls into the School we must have more than one, and this applicant to whom I refer was requested to find two or three others who desired to become nurses. We never saw that girl again, nor her endorser. Not long after, a movement took place among the colored people of the city; one of their number came to us for instruction on how to start a hospital and training school for nurses. They received the instructions they asked for and some pecuniary help besides, and so was started the Provident Hospital, which has done and is still doing a noble work in this city."

Up to this time there had been no regular provision in the County Hospital for contagious diseases. From the spring of 1891 to the fall of 1894, there was agitation, first for some definite place for such cases, then for their proper nursing. As the Commissioners were preparing to erect a detention pavilion on the County Hospital grounds, it seemed to be the right time to insist on a contagious pavilion also, or at least special contagious wards. Scarlet fever and diphtheria were rife, and a public mass-meeting was held (November, 1891) to demand that a contagious hospital be erected. But action was slow, and even a regular contagious ward was not ready till the summer of 1893; cases that had to be taken care of before that were placed in wards or rooms temporarily set off for the purpose. The new contagious ward (26, the top floor of a new wing on the southwest) was put in charge of one man and one woman, who each cared for all diseases indiscriminately. The ward was taken over by the

Training School November, 1894, when the County appropriated \$500 to put it in order, and agreed to pay \$200 a month for the nursing.

During the first ten years the officers of the Board had remained practically the same, but in 1891 there was quite a change. Mrs. Lawrence resigned from the presidency permanently, though she retained her place as a director for many years. Mrs. Flower again became president. Mrs. Burrows retired after ten years and six months' able service as recording secretary; her place was taken first by Miss Harriet McKindley, and a year later by Mrs. Henry L. Frank, who served faithfully and most effectively till 1921. Mrs. Orson Smith was elected treasurer, taking the place of Mrs. Frank, who had filled that office so well from the beginning.

Dr. Hosmer Johnson, the School's "ablest, truest friend in the medical profession"—so said the Board in a resolution in their minutes—died in March, 1891. He it was who had presented the diplomas at every Commencement since the beginning. That honor now passed to Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and later to Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

In the history of the ten years from 1890 to 1900, the outstanding achievement of the Board of Directors and the one in which they were most happy, was the establishment of a special outside nursing service made possible by the \$50,000 bequest from John Crerar. This was the largest gift ever made to the School, and one that, because of the great possibilities of service opened up, caused the greatest joy to the Board. It is said that Mr. Crerar, who had long been a friend and supporter of the School, made a visit to the County Hospital one day just as the victims of a boiler explosion were being brought in. The admirable work of the nurses so impressed him that he added to his will the codicil in favor of the School.

John Crerar was a well-known citizen of Chicago, and public benefactor. Born in New York, he had come to Chi-



ISABEL MCISAAC

Class of 1888

*Assistant Superintendent
in charge of Nursing in
Presbyterian
Hospital*

1888-1895

*Superintendent of
the School*

1895-1904



IDORA ROSE

(MRS. J. W. SCROGGS)

Class of 1889

*Assistant Superintendent
1896-1904*

*Superintendent
1904-1906*

cago in the sixties and built up a fortune—most of which was returned, in one way or another, to the people of Chicago. By his will he left \$1,000,000 for philanthropic work (including the \$50,000 for the Training School), and \$2,500,000 for the invaluable Crerar Library.

There was little question among the Directors as to the use to which the money should be put. Those most deeply interested had long cherished the hope of establishing some system by which families of moderate income who needed a nurse in the home but were unable to pay the regular rates of \$15 to \$20 might be helped.

Mrs. Lawrence was never more exuberant:

Dear, dear Treasurer:

Were you ever more happy in your life?

Fifty thousand dollars!!!—Now for charity nursing! Now for devout thanksgiving to the Almighty God that he put it into the heart of that good man (John Crerar) to do such a blessed thing.

May we make such righteous use of it that many a poor unfortunate in this city will do homage to the memory of a truly good man.

Am going to write Miss Hampton about our extraordinary and unexpected good luck.

With a jubilant hurrah I subscribe myself,

Yours for all time,
MARGARET LAWRENCE

The Ontario, November 16, 1889.

Although Mr. Crerar died in October, 1889, the Training School, because of a contest of the will, did not receive the legacy till May, 1892. It had already been voted "that this legacy, when received, shall be kept intact as far as possible, be named the 'John Crerar Fund,' and be set aside for the purpose spoken of in the recently published Annual Report," namely, "a partial endowment to be held sacred to meeting the needs of those who cannot afford to pay the regular prices charged by graduates of this School." Although the original plan provided for some charity nursing with no payment, together with nursing at a reduced cost, the former was discontinued after a year and a half.

The new service was inaugurated in the fall of 1892. The first method was to employ four nurses exclusively for the work, who were paid \$65 a month from the Crerar Fund. Later, November, 1893, the system was changed so that any nurse available was sent on a Crerar case, and paid \$15 a week from the fund. In this way they were limited in the number of cases supplied only by the funds available, and there was never any nurse paid who was not on duty. Only the interest on the fund was used, together with the money received from patients.

The scale of prices was in direct proportion to the income of the patient or head of the family. A person receiving \$50 or less a month would pay \$3 a week; one receiving \$50 to \$75, \$5 a week; \$75 to \$100, \$7; \$100 to \$150, \$10. Service was limited to two weeks. In order to guard against imposition by unscrupulous persons, a guarantee was required both from a physician and from the employer of the patient, stating the facts of the case, salary, etc. The new service was advertised in the papers, and the medical colleges notified. Soon there were more than enough calls to justify the women of the Board in feeling that they were helping to fill a real need.

Excepting for a period of twenty-one months (August, 1903, to May, 1905) when, because of the nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital having been given up, the interest on the Crerar Fund was diverted to the maintenance of the School (\$4,074.93), the Crerar nursing was continued till July, 1907. During that time 1412 calls were received, of which 1257 were filled. Nurses were paid \$42,293.79, of which \$16,387.59 was paid by patients. (As the records are occasionally incomplete, these figures are not exact; they are, in fact, a slight understatement.)

These early years of the nineties were fully occupied in Chicago by preparation for the great World's Columbian Exposition, which was scheduled for the summer of 1893.

In March, 1891, the Board of the Illinois Training School decided to apply for space within the Fair Grounds, either in the Woman's Building or elsewhere, for an exhibit of the work of training schools. They desired to have erected a small emergency hospital in which trained nurses representing different schools should be employed, presenting to the public a practical demonstration of their work, as well as affording relief and assistance to those persons either hurt while on the Grounds or suddenly in need of medical care.

For the purpose of this Exhibit the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board offered the Training School an appropriation of \$6000.

Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson was appointed chairman of the World's Fair Exhibit Committee and Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, and Dr. Marie E. Reasner were made a committee to take charge of medical arrangements. Other training schools were asked to co-operate, which they did very whole-heartedly, and the following letter was sent to the women physicians of Illinois asking for their help:

"The Illinois Woman's Exposition Board has decided to exhibit a Model Emergency Ward in the Woman's Building; to that end it has made an appropriation to the Illinois Training School for Nurses, which organization has already secured space for the same purpose in the Woman's Building.

"It is desired that the three schools of medicine be represented on the attending staff. To that end the undersigned Medical Committee of the Illinois Training School for Nurses requests the co-operation of women physicians and surgeons throughout the state. Please inform the Committee at your earliest convenience—the school from which you are graduated, how much time you can give, and at what period of the Columbian Exposition it will be most convenient for you to serve as attending physician or surgeon in the Emergency Ward.

"Please send reply to the Medical Committee—

SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON, M.D.

JULIA HOLMES SMITH, M.D.

MARIE E. REASNER, M.D."

This letter met with a cordial response and many physicians offered their services at some time during the summer.

Dr. Mary A. Mixer was appointed director of the Exhibit at a salary of \$1200 for the five months, with two assistants, Dr. Laura A. Randolph and Dr. Emma C. Geisse. These were resident physicians and represented respectively the three schools of medicine, allopathic, eclectic, and homeopathic. The model hospital was under the supervision of the Illinois Training School, while the nurses working there were representatives of various training schools of the state; they volunteered their services, but their expenses were paid.

Space in the Woman's Building not being available, it was at last decided that the Exhibit should be housed in a separate structure of its own. Although directly under the management of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, the small hospital was built by Harlow N. Higinbotham, president of the entire Exposition. Like many other of the exhibits, it was not in working order until several weeks after the opening of the Fair, but by the middle of June it was ready to receive patients. It was situated near the Horticultural Building, and was a pleasant feature of the landscape with its white walls and wide verandas, the windows shaded by venetian blinds. The interior of cool, spotless rooms presented to tired eyes a grateful contrast to the brilliancy of the summer sunshine without. The furnishings were given, almost entirely, by the public spirited merchants of Chicago. Electricity for heating and cooking was supplied, free of charge, by the Department of Electricity of the Fair. One of the exhibits which attracted much attention was a case of dolls, each doll being the gift of some training school in the state, and dressed in the uniform of its school.

With the exception of one month, when her place was filled by Dr. Rachel Hickey Carr, Dr. Mixer was at the Hospital constantly during the summer, and extracts from her report, submitted to the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board at the close of the Fair, give an excellent description of the work.

"The building in which this Exhibit is placed was erected through the generosity of Mr. H. N. Higinbotham at the expense of about \$4000. It is located just within the Sixtieth Street entrance, and covers a space of 50x80 feet. The building contains a General Ward, representing a section of a Woman's Ward and a section of a Children's Ward, an Operating Room, and a Diet Kitchen, all open to the public as a exhibit, and an office and private room for actual use as a hospital.

"These rooms are each completely and appropriately furnished for their respective purposes. . . . The Operating Room is equipped in accordance with the rules of present day surgery. . . . The Diet Kitchen has attracted much attention by its pretty dishes and bright copper saucepans, and especially by its cooking utensils, which are run by electricity. In the working department, the office and private ward, 2290 patients have been received, and treated during the summer, without charge. Of people viewing the Exhibit, there have been from one to six hundred daily, and the remark has been made repeatedly, 'I would not mind being sick if I could come to a place like this.' . . . The patients have been from all classes and from many parts of the world.

"The expense of furnishing and running the Hospital and Exhibit has amounted to something less than \$6000, the amount appropriated by your Board."

The World's Fair Exhibit Committee of the Illinois Training School was actively associated with the work at the Exposition Grounds during the entire summer of 1893. Its chairman, Mrs. Wilkinson, and her Committee members paid many visits to the Hospital and kept in close touch with its affairs. Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Mrs. George Hale, and Mrs. Orson Smith interested themselves deeply in procuring furnishings, and the Medical Committee were in constant consultation with Dr. Mixer and her assistant physicians.

When the Hospital was dismantled at the close of the Fair, the Illinois Training School offered to buy the furniture at forty per cent of its original cost, but the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, deeply grateful for the services rendered by the School, refused to consider such a proposition, and the following letter was received by Mrs. Flower:

Mrs. J. M. Flower,
President, Illinois Training School for Nurses.
My dear Mrs. Flower:

I have great pleasure in communicating to you the information that the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board took under consideration, in their session just adjourned, the proposition of the Illinois Training School for the furnishings in the Model Hospital. The proposition of forty per cent of the cost was considered very generous, but in view of the fine work done by yourself and colleagues, and the distinguished success which has been the result of your work, the Board begs to tender the entire furnishings, with the exception of that which has been reserved to present to the Provident Hospital, to the Illinois Training School for Nurses, without cost to them.

With congratulations, sincere as they are warm, upon the success of the work which is now closed, I am

Yours very truly,
MARCIA LOUISE GOULD.
President, Illinois Woman's Exposition Board

In this way the Training School became possessed of what it had long needed—up-to-date equipment for a diet kitchen for its nurses, together with other furnishings. An official award was also bestowed on the School. Thus the summer's work was brought to a close with warm appreciation, both on the part of the managers of the Fair and of the Training School.

The first of July, 1893, Miss Draper resigned as superintendent, to take charge of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal. The Board elected to her place Miss Lavinia L. Dock, another Bellevue graduate, and at the time assistant superintendent of nurses at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Miss Dock remained nearly two years, and was succeeded by Miss Isabel McIsaac of the class of 1888—the first of the School's own graduates to become its superintendent. Miss Dock made a name for herself in the years following through her extensive work in nursing education, and through her books, chief among them "Materia Medica for Nurses" and the "History of Nursing" in four volumes, the latter written in collaboration with Adelaide Nutting of Columbia University.

During Miss McIsaac's administration the great step forward was the extension of the course from two years to three. At the nursing section of the Congress of Hospitals and Dispensaries at the World's Fair, Miss Hampton, who was chairman, had read a paper in which she advocated the three years' course, so setting it as an ideal to be achieved. Within ten years it was accepted by the leading schools of the country. As early as 1894 it was under discussion by the Illinois Training School Board, and in November a resolution for its adoption was passed. In December, 1895, such a course as planned by Miss McIsaac was formally accepted to go into effect in June, 1896.

While the requirements for admission remained practically the same as set forth in the original "Paper Sent to Applicants," the curriculum had changed materially from the days when it consisted of "The dressing of blisters . . . the application of fomentations, poultices, cups and leeches . . . etc."¹

Miss Hampton had done much to systematize the teaching and administration, and the work had been constantly adapted to medical and nursing progress.

The first schedule for the three years' course was as follows:

The course of instruction comprises:—Practical work in the wards; Theoretical work in class and lecture; Lessons in cooking; Training-school Administration; and is divided into the Junior, Middle, and Senior years, as follows:

Junior Year. Class Work.—Elementary Anatomy and Physiology; Materia Medica and Practical Nursing, embracing the whole care of ordinary medical, surgical, and gynecological patients, with textbooks, models, and demonstrations.

Lectures.—On Hygiene, Anatomy, and Physiology; on Materia Medica, Bacteriology; on Surgical, Medical, and Gynecological Nursing.

Cooking Lessons.—Practical and Theoretical Work.

Middle Year. Class Work.—Obstetrical Nursing; Care of the New-born; Care of Children; Special Nursing; Care of Operation Patients; Private Duty; Surgical Technique; and Operating-room Work.

Lectures.—Obstetrics; Special Gynecological Work; the Care of Sick Children; the Examination and Testing of Urine; Care of the Nervous and Insane; Advanced Medical and Surgical Subjects.

¹See page 15.

Senior Year. No Class Work.

Lectures.—Eye, Ear, Throat, Skin, Electricity, Massage, Training-school Administration.

During the Senior Year, nurses will serve as head nurses and special nurses to private patients in the Presbyterian Hospital.

It is designed to finish as nearly as possible the theoretical training during the first two years, thus relieving special and head nurses of that excessive mental application heretofore demanded by the shorter course.

Textbooks in Use.—Kimber's "Anatomy and Physiology"; Hampton's "Nursing"; Dock's "Materia Medica for Nurses"; Boland's "Cooking for the Sick."

In addition to the textbooks furnished, the School provides a large reference library.

The practical work in the wards follows the same lines and is continuous throughout the three years' time.

Classes and lectures begin in the first week in October and last until the end of May, with the usual intermissions at Christmas and Easter.

Junior and Middle Year examinations are held in September. Senior examinations in May. Graduating exercises in the first week of June.

During the probation month an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation is given.

Upon being accepted as a pupil nurse, the candidate is required to sign an agreement, promising to remain for three years, and to conform strictly to the discipline of the School and Hospitals, with distinct understanding that the Board reserves the right to dismiss her at any time for misconduct or inefficiency. If for any reason of her own, illness excepted, the pupil breaks this agreement and leaves the School, she is required to refund to it the money expended for her maintenance.

The hours of work are nine hours' day-duty and twelve hours' night-duty. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday, and are often given a half-holiday in the week. They are not placed on night-duty for more than one month at a time, nor until three months after entrance.

Vacations are given only during the summer, at Christmas and Easter holidays—as the work of the Hospitals may permit, six weeks being the limit that may be given in the three years' time.

Hospital work as planned totaled thirty-six months:

"Medical wards, Cook County Hospital, eight months; general wards, Presbyterian Hospital, five months; surgical wards, both hospitals, seven months; children's wards, both hospitals, two and one-half months; special duty, four and one-half months; vacation, six weeks—one and one-half months.

"There is also a training for the care of contagious diseases which is optional, and as evidence of the earnestness and bravery with which the average nurse pursues her course of instruction, it is stated by Miss

McIsaac, the superintendent, that a large per cent of the pupils . . . elect to pass through this trying ordeal."¹

"We may speak with pardonable pride of the character of the nursing and methods of prevention when we say that not a single nurse has contracted any contagious sickness while there on duty, although some of them have been in the ward for many weeks, and in one or two instances several months, which, I think, cannot be said of any other contagious hospital in the country."²

By 1901 the following was added for the Senior Year:

During the third year the theoretical work done is entirely preparation for work after graduation, the first being Public Hygiene, including ventilation, heating, lighting, drainage, garbage, water, ice, meat and milk supply, quarantine, etc., the methods followed being that of medical societies and other professional clubs, each pupil preparing a formal paper open for discussion by the class.

Following comes a course of instruction by the Superintendent, upon hospital and training-school administration, and nursing ethics.

Miss McIsaac instituted instruction in nursing procedures by clinical demonstrations; she was the first superintendent of nurses of a school of nursing to use this method. It was begun in 1895 and has been carried on ever since, modified and elaborated each year. A printed outline (1898) explains its place in the curriculum.

The object of these demonstrations is to secure uniformity in the routine work of a large school connected with two hospitals.

The clinics in no way take the place of the regular ward and class teaching, but serve as a review for junior nurses and also afford an opportunity for head nurses to demonstrate; each clinic having a different demonstrator, with the superintendent to quiz and give the necessary explanations.

Two hours are devoted to each clinic and particular attention is given to the reasons for right and wrong methods.

Patients, beds and appliances are provided and used, leaving as little to the imagination as possible.

The hospital amphitheatre offers the best place, the raised seats giving a good view to all and plenty of room.

Points to be demonstrated in eight clinics are then outlined.

¹From an article in *Hospital Life* for April, 1898.

²Miss McIsaac, quoted in an article in the *Chicago Tribune*.

In 1895, the custom was established of marking pupil nurses on their practical as well as on their theoretical work.

The beginning of a very important development, namely, graduate work, came at this time. A few markers appear along the way, though they are scattering. In November, 1894, a Canadian nurse recommended by Miss Dock was admitted on payment of her expenses. In December two post-graduates were reported, "both doing good work." In January, 1895, the Board formally voted that nurses receiving post-graduate training in obstetrical or operating-room service, pay their own expenses and a fee in addition.

Such irregular post-graduate work is recorded from time to time, though no regular course was established till in the 1900's. However, in 1899, post-graduate work was regularly offered to I. T. S. alumnae during July, August, and September; it became a recognized part of the School's work in succeeding summers.

So rapidly was the number in the School increasing that in 1892 it was again necessary to extend living quarters. In a little more than two years after the completion of the fourth story, a lease was signed for a flat in the building just north of the Home—"the MacDonald flats" (November, 1892); the rest of the building was to be leased to the School from the first of the next May, for five years. A covered passageway was erected between these flats and the Home, and the property has been occupied by the School ever since. (It was bought in 1910.)

When smallpox cases were found to have been admitted to the County in 1894, the nurses serving in the Presbyterian were housed and ate in this annex, so that the two groups did not come into any contact with each other; a similar quarantine had been carried out once before, but the Presbyterian nurses had taken their meals at the Hospital at that time. (For each one the Training School Board had paid the Presbyterian Board 25c a day.)



THE NURSES HOME. (1) ORIGINAL BUILDING OF 1883, WITH FRONT AND FOURTH STORY ADDED IN 1887.
(2) CRERAR ADDITION, 1907. (3) MACDONALD PROPERTIES, PURCHASED IN 1910

The next step was the purchase in April, 1897, of the lot and frame building at 308 Honore Street, just south of the Home; \$9100 was paid for it. The purchase had been pending since the preceding October, but action had been delayed because of a question about the title. The School did not occupy the two-story cottage on the lot till a year later, when, at an expense of \$2,731.95, it was put into condition for the nurses, and a bridge built from it to the Home.

Still more room was needed. It was decided to add a wing, four stories and basement, in the form of a great L extending south and east from the original building to the rear of 308. A new heating system sufficient to heat the entire plant was installed, and radiators put into each bedroom—formerly some had been heated from the halls. The work was begun August, 1899, and completed early in 1900, at a cost of \$10,509.21.

The upper floor was fitted up as an infirmary. Since 1895 it had been the rule to detail a nurse to take care of any who were sick (before that they were under the care of the matron), but there was no place for them except their own rooms. The new "ward" was appropriately named the "Margaret Lawrence Rooms," and a tablet in honor of Mrs. Lawrence placed there. The rooms were dedicated by a simple religious service.

In the early months of 1900, the Board of Managers suffered the loss through death of two of their most able and untiring members—Mrs. A. A. (Elizabeth Kempton) Carpenter, and Mrs. Edward (Sarah Peck) Wright. Both were charter members. Mrs. Carpenter had served for many years as second and then as first vice-president, and had been at all times a most devoted and efficient leader and worker. Mrs. Wright's eminent part in the founding of the School has already been spoken of; in the early years she served both as corresponding secretary and as second vice-president, and her interest never abated. The twenty years' service of these women, closing with the century, measures also twenty years

of notable achievement by the School which they fostered, and in whose continued existence their ideals found an extended expression.

CHAPTER V

INCREASING DEMANDS ON THE NURSING SERVICE

1900-1911

Situation in January, 1900—Nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital discontinued—Service in the Chicago Lying-in Hospital—Resignation of Miss McIsaac—Appointment of Miss Rose—Opening of the Contagious and Children's Hospitals—Affiliation established—Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the School—Resignation of Miss Rose—Appointment of Miss Hay—Crerar Addition to the Home—Purchase of the MacDonald property—Changes in Home customs—Mrs. Sanders leaves—Extension of hospital services—Nursing conditions—The curriculum—Miss Hay resigns.

THE opening of the third decade of the history of the School reveals a proportionate growth. There were in January, 1900, eleven graduates, one hundred and forty-five pupil nurses, and twelve probationers; one hundred and sixteen were on duty in the County, forty-three in the Presbyterian. Of eleven probationers admitted during the month, five were accepted. One hundred and twenty-five applications for circulars were received, and forty-three formal applications; of these fifteen were appointed, twenty-five refused and three "on file."

The "family" in the Home numbered two hundred and nine, and the table expenses per person averaged twelve cents to thirteen cents a day.

For the year 1902, forty I. T. S. graduates accepted positions as superintendents of hospitals or nurses, head nurses, or assistants, twelve in the Illinois Training School itself.

Mrs. Flower, who had resigned as president in 1895, resumed office in 1898 on the resignation of Mrs. J. M. Walker,

who had served ably during the three years intervening. Mrs. Flower, a founder and an active director, frequently an officer, ever since the beginning, was one of the outstanding women of the Board, both for her services to the School itself, and because of her prominence in other civic and philanthropic movements. It was with great regret that, at her own insistence, her resignation was finally accepted (1904).

Mrs. Flower was succeeded by Mrs. F. A. Smith, who held office till 1911. Mrs. William Penn Nixon continued as corresponding secretary (1894-1913), Mrs. Frank as recording secretary (1892-1921), and Mrs. Orson Smith as treasurer (1891-1917).

The most momentous decision that the Board of Directors was called upon to make during these years, was in regard to continuing the nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital. The reasons which led to their giving it up are fully stated in the letter of notification of withdrawal sent to the Board of Trustees of the Hospital; the description of nursing conditions is valuable in itself.

Chicago, Oct. 17, 1902

To the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Gentlemen:

For the past fifteen years the Illinois Training School for Nurses, which we represent, has been under contract to do the nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital, in addition to that at Cook County Hospital.

During all this time our relations have been most agreeable and harmonious, and, we fully believe, mutually advantageous. About two years ago those most intimately acquainted with the work of the two hospitals began to fear that sooner or later we should be obliged to sever our connections with one or the other of the hospitals, from two causes: first, the enlargement of both hospitals and, second, the greater amount of work imposed on the nurses by the daily increasing demands of the Medical Staff. These have been so great at the Presbyterian Hospital that it requires three nurses now where two were ample four years ago.

At the expiration of our last contract, October 1, 1901, it was with considerable reluctance that we entered into another, as we found it impossible the preceding year to furnish the requisite number of nurses without calling in graduates, thus not only increasing our expenses, but reducing our income from special nursing. We had hoped that this demand would lessen, and that we might continue to serve you another three years, but this we

now find impossible. We have now in the School one hundred and ninety nurses, and to satisfactorily fulfill the requirements of the two hospitals we should have from twelve to fifteen more. Our Home is full to overflowing; we cannot house more pupils even could we manage their training, and we are satisfied that with our present resources no larger number than we now have can be well trained and supervised.

A school for nurses differs from other schools, in that it cannot be handled by classes. Each individual must be separately planned for, and her work adapted, not only to secure for her the full training in all departments, but also to fill the requirements of the nursing in the hospitals.

Our experience teaches us that there is a limit to the executive ability of even the most capable. We feel that this limit has been reached in our School at the present time, and that adding to the number of our pupil nurses is not practical.

This decision was arrived at by our Board at its July meeting, and the matter left in the hands of the Executive Committee with power to act. This Committee was slow in coming to a conclusion and only reached it after long and careful consideration. At the last meeting of our Board, held October 7, the Committee reported, recommending the termination to said contract. This recommendation was unanimously approved, and it was ordered that the required notice be given to your Board.

Therefore, following the instructions of the Board of Managers of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and in accordance with the terms of our contract with your Board, notice is hereby given that on the first day of November, 1903, we will terminate our said contract and withdraw our nurses from the Presbyterian Hospital.

In doing this we wish you fully to understand that while pecuniary considerations have necessarily had weight in influencing our decision, they have been subordinated to the main fact, that of the impossibility of increasing the number of our pupils, so as to meet the present demands of these two large hospitals.

In closing our connection with the Presbyterian Hospital we do it with sincere regret and with the most cordial feelings toward the Trustees and all those connected with its management.

We assure you of our hearty interest in your hospital and our desire to co-operate with you in every way, not only in establishing your own school, but in the future work of the hospital.

Very respectfully yours,

The Board of Managers of the Illinois Training School for Nurses,

By ELIZABETH D. NIXON,
Corresponding Secretary

In order to accommodate both parties, the withdrawal was to be gradual. In July, 1903, after just fifteen years of service, the School withdrew from the fourth and sixth floors and the operating rooms; by November, when the contract

expired, they still had one floor, which they agreed to keep till the first of the year.

"Thursday, December 31, was our last day of duty at the Presbyterian Hospital," writes the secretary; "we left our wards in good order and received the thanks of our successors for our efforts in their behalf."

The new Presbyterian Training School was organized under the superintendency of Miss M. Helena McMillan of the Illinois Training School Class of 1894, who is still at its head.

In 1902, Dr. Joseph DeLee of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary made a valuable proposition to the School. He offered training to three nurses at a time for a period of three months each, tuition free, boarding and lodging them at the Lying-in. There they would receive the best obstetrical training possible. The Board voted favorably, and three nurses were sent in the fall, though the number was not maintained continuously till after the Presbyterian was given up. Except for a short period, 1914 to 1917, this arrangement was continued for twenty years.

In January, 1904, Miss McIsaac sent to the Board her resignation. She had spent eighteen years at the Training School—two years as a pupil nurse, seven and a half as assistant superintendent in charge of the Presbyterian nursing, and eight and a half as superintendent. The strain of so many years of responsibility necessitated relief; though the Board at first deferred action, they finally accepted the resignation with regret. Miss McIsaac's executive ability, keen intellect, and power of appreciation had rendered highly valuable to the School her years of association with it. As one of its own graduates she carried into the wider fields she entered the name of the Illinois Training School, enhancing its already fine reputation.

The most important position Miss McIsaac later undertook was that of Interstate Secretary for the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, and the American Nurses' Association. She afterwards became

superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps; in that she was following up an interest that dated back to the activity in the behalf of the Army Nurse Bill, when in 1900 she had, with the full sympathy of the Board, gone to Washington to work for its passage. She also became president of the Board of the American Journal of Nursing, and wrote several texts, besides taking an active part in general nursing organizations. Her interest and persistency kept her at her post in the Army Nurse Corps many months after she had been urged to give it up because of ill health; her death occurred in Washington, September 21, 1914.

Miss Idora C. Rose, class of 1889, who had been an assistant superintendent since 1896, was chosen to succeed Miss McIsaac; she took up her new duties in March, 1904.

This was a difficult period. The giving up of the work at the Presbyterian Hospital cut down the School's income seriously, and made many adjustments necessary.

During the year 1903 the Training School had charge, excepting the venereal, of all wards in the County Hospital and the five operating rooms. (The use of regular operating rooms instead of the small dressing rooms off each surgical ward, dates from 1891.) There were nine hundred beds and an average of seven hundred and fifty patients the year around. The School furnished, besides the superintendent, one hundred and twenty-one nurses, including two assistant superintendents and a night superintendent, five graduate head nurses, five (men) orderlies, and one hundred and eight pupil nurses. The County paid \$2135 a month, or \$17.65 per nurse. Salaries paid by the School (including \$125 to the superintendent and \$380 to thirty-eight third-year pupil nurses) amounted to \$1015 a month, leaving a little less than \$1.26 per nurse, on which they were supposed to be boarded and lodged.

"The County pays \$18 with board, lodging, and laundry to the scrub women, and it certainly would not seem an exorbitant demand to ask for \$20 for nurses when the School does so much,"

Miss McIsaac had said in a report to the Board when a new contract was under consideration.

Only slightly better terms were secured. One hundred and forty-seven nurses were to be furnished during 1904, \$2500 a month to be paid for the first four months (the contract dates from December 1, 1903), \$2,833.33 a month for the remaining eight, the latter about \$20 a month per nurse. Seven-fifty a week was paid for special nurses where necessary, but not over \$250 a year. (This was not a change.)

But these sums were not enough, and various other measures had to be resorted to. The greater part of the deficit was made up by using the interest on the Crerar Fund, discontinuing the Crerar nursing from August, 1903, to May, 1905. This the Board was free to do as the bequest had been made unconditionally. Some saving was made at this time by no longer paying third-year nurses. (Payment was resumed in 1908.)

An important extension of hospital work was the opening of two new pavilions, the contagious and the children's. Old Ward 26 had become very crowded when at last the demand for a separate contagious hospital was met. The new building was opened for inspection November 30, 1904; it contained one hundred and fifty beds and received patients from the first of December. The children's hospital, which also contained one hundred and fifty beds, was opened the next May. The School assumed the nursing in both.

The year 1905 saw also the beginning of affiliation—a system destined to grow to large proportions. The plan was worked out and developed by Miss Rose with great success. Nurses were received for their last year's training from other schools where the course followed that of the Illinois Training School. The affiliating nurses observed the rules of the I. T. S. while in attendance, but wore their own uniforms; they received no compensation. Schools early affiliated were those in connection with the Dixon Hospital, the

Brokaw Hospital at Bloomington, the Passavant of Chicago, and the Moline Hospital. Before admitting a school, a careful investigation was made of its requirements and work, generally through a personal visit by Miss Rose.

An editorial in the *American Journal of Nursing* for November, 1905, comments on the innovation:

THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL LEADS IN AFFILIATION

The Illinois Training School of Chicago is the first of the large schools to open its doors for affiliation with small schools to meet the demands of State registration for a more extended experience for the pupils of small hospitals. Arrangements with two of these small schools are already completed, while a third is under consideration.

The Dixon Hospital will give two years of training and then send its pupils to the Illinois for the third year, where medical, the diseases of children, obstetrical, and contagious experience will be had. The Passavant Hospital School will send its pupils to the Illinois for training in children's diseases.

This is a splendid beginning and will make registration comparatively easy when once the Illinois bill has passed—in fact, it will perhaps remove one of the most serious obstacles to the passage of the bill, as it solves the problem of the small hospital training school.

We congratulate Miss Rose and the Managers of the Illinois Training School upon having taken this most progressive step.

In 1906 the Illinois Training School for Nurses celebrated a notable event—its twenty-fifth anniversary. A reception was held by the Board at the Chicago Woman's Club Rooms on the evening of May 3, the Alumnae Association co-operating. Mrs. Orson Smith was chairman of the Committee in charge, the other members of which were Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Flower, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mrs. Frank, and Mrs. F. A. Smith, the president.

Mrs. Lawrence was present and read a paper recalling incidents of the founding of the School and its early history. Letters full of interesting recollections and appreciation were read from Mrs. Flower, Mrs. Dewey (Miss Brown), Miss Lauver, Mrs. Robb (Miss Hampton), Miss Draper, Miss Dock, and Miss McIsaac. Miss Rose spoke last; after adding her own reminiscences, she concluded by saying:

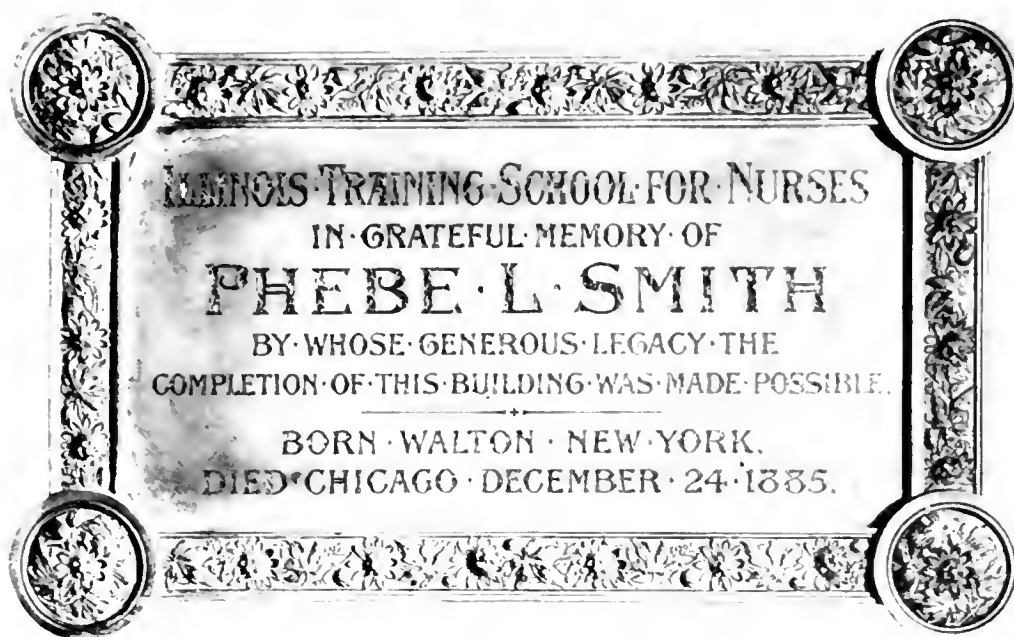
"Eight hundred and forty-four nurses have graduated from the I. T. S., and if we attempt to follow all the members of the family we must go not only over our own country, but to foreign lands, for we have representatives in China, Persia, India, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Many are married and in their own homes, putting into practice many a lesson learned in the I. T. S. Fifty have passed from the earth life; over thirty graduates are in hospital positions in Chicago. The superintendents of ten hospitals in Chicago are I. T. S. graduates."¹

In July, 1906, Miss Rose sent in her resignation, to take effect October 1; she had held the position of assistant superintendent eight years and that of superintendent over two years. Between the Board and those superintendents associated with them for many years there came to be a warm appreciation and friendship. The numerous letters to Miss Rose at this time show the love and esteem in which she was held, and the sincere regret at her leaving.

In a few months Miss Rose became Mrs. Scroggs, wife of Dr. Joseph W. Scroggs, a member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma. Mrs. Scroggs, continued actively interested in nursing affairs, and gave the benefit of her experience to the improving of nursing conditions in the new state of Oklahoma. She became president of the State Association, and did a great deal of work for the Nurses' Relief Fund. For three years she was president of the Board of Examiners for Registration and Examination of Nurses, acting also as inspector of Training Schools. She now resides at Norman, Oklahoma.

It was at Miss Rose's recommendation that Helen Scott Hay of the class of 1895 was elected superintendent. Miss Hay had graduated from Northwestern University in 1893, with Phi Beta Kappa honors. She had had a year of graduate study at the University of Chicago in 1900, and practical experience as an executive in the State Hospital at Clarinda, Iowa, and in the Pasadena Hospital, Pasadena, California.

¹Most of these papers may be found in full in the *Quarterly of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses* for May, 1906. They have been freely quoted in this book.



TABLETS IN MEMORY OF BENEFACTORS OF THE SCHOOL



It was now six years since there had been any addition to the Home, and more and better accommodations were needed. In May, 1907, the Board adopted the recommendation of the Finance Committee that "not more than \$40,000 of the Crerar Fund should be used for the addition to our building." Since the money had been left unconditionally, it was for the Directors to use their judgment as to the greatest need. Crerar nursing, they felt, had been to some extent replaced by the Visiting Nurses' Association, and the greatest service of the Training School now lay in the expansion of its hospital activities and the training of more nurses. The old frame house at 308 Honore Street was to be torn down, and a large new wing constructed in its place. The contract was let in May for \$39,133.30. Work was begun at once. Miss Hay tells what was provided by the new addition:

"In 1907 was built the wing known as the Crerar addition, on the south of the Home, to which also were made extensive alterations and repairs. All these were needed to care for the increasing nursing staff at Cook County Hospital and to meet the higher standards in nursing education, thereby attracting more and better qualified students. Advantages gained were more sleeping rooms, baths, lavatories, toilets, larger dining-rooms, kitchens, and other service rooms with needed modern equipment; extensive additions of space and equipment to the laundry, made the more necessary when, with increased payments from the Board of County Commissioners, the nurses' laundry at the Hospital was discontinued."

In October, 1908, three flats were rented in a building at the corner of Jackson Boulevard and Paulina Street; the next fall a fourth was taken, and in February, 1910, a fifth.

At the same time, the question of buying the MacDonald property was discussed; this was the land and group of buildings adjacent to the Home on the north, 100 feet on Honore Street and 125 feet on Congress Street. It consisted of the four-flat building next door, the corner building—a store, basement store, and two halls—and four houses facing on Congress. The whole was purchased in March for \$24,000—a very reasonable price, but one which with the costs of remodeling

practically exhausted the School's reserve funds. The houses were first put into condition for the use of the nurses, and the rest gradually added.

"These gave further needed dormitory space, a large hall for classes and recreation [Congress Hall], two laboratories—one for bacteriology and chemistry, one for cooking classes—and practice rooms for the teaching of nursing procedures."

The new dormitory on the third floor of the large corner building was named in honor of Lucy L. Flower.

The following is Miss Hay's account of some of the conditions and events of this period.¹

"In reviewing the history of our regime, October, 1906, to February, 1912, there are few outstanding and unusual events. Serious problems there were to face, but most of these were routine, like the yearly contract with the County Board of Commissioners, the shortage of linen, the epidemics of scarlet fever, or smallpox, or 'flu,' when the Hospital was crowded beyond reason. Agonizing difficulties these meant, that only those who bore a part in the action can appreciate, or justly sense the importance of the victories gained in the face of overwhelming odds. True to the best in our School's tradition, what must be counted most outstanding for this period is the total of honest effort and fine enthusiasm of the entire personnel. No less should we credit the labors of our immediate predecessor and those before her, as chief factors in any accomplishment possible in our day.

"Among the less important affairs, there were various questions of tradition and custom, sacred as these were to many of us, where change seemed desirable. For example, with the uniform: the black alpaca dress of the superintendent and her staff was changed to white cotton, which shortly became the uniform of all graduate head nurses as well. For the old time organdie cap with knife pleated border that each nurse was forced to construct so meticulously every 'cap night,' was substituted one of washable muslin. The straight apron was given a bib of generous proportions as a further protection of the 'stripes,' of which two were now allowed each nurse weekly. For hot weather the choking Bishop collar was replaced with a soft muslin fold.

"As to house rules and customs, there was renewed effort to minimize rules and to increase the respect for privilege and opportunity so that more and more the students should feel theirs was the responsibility for right action and tradition. The nurses were urged to accept of the hospitality of the Home for themselves and their friends, their daily co-workers not

¹This and the two preceding quotations as well as those that follow in this chapter (unless otherwise noted) are from a summary written by Miss Hay of her years as superintendent.

excepted—the internes of the County Hospital Staff, concerning whom there was a mistaken notion such exception had once been made. A yearly formal party for the Senior Class, and later, with the acquisition of Congress Hall, informal entertainments for the nurses, internes, and students of our Latin Quarter brought further desirable diversion and friendliness.

“The enlarged Home meant many added comforts and privileges, enlarged class and study rooms, and reference library; a resident nurse for the ailing, and a night watch; the use of the Diet Kitchen was allowed the nurses, as also the use of the Quine Medical Library across the street in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.”

In August, 1909, the Home lost Mrs. Sanders, the valued matron who for nearly twenty-five years had presided over the destinies of probationers, pupils, and graduates. Devoted to the School though she was, declining years and failing health, added to the increasing responsibilities of a growing institution, caused her to hand in her resignation, which the Board regretfully accepted “with affectionate appreciation of her faithful services.” She returned to Keokuk, Iowa, her former home, where she lived to the age of ninety-one years.

Mrs. Sanders—Kate Meara—was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832, was married in 1852, and became matron of the Illinois Training School in 1886. Her keen observation and years of experience led her to take the measure of a probationer on short acquaintance—

“Och! she don’t know B from a broomstick,” or, “Make a silk purse out of a pig’s ear? No, I thank you!”

Many failings might be forgiven, but not poor house-keeping in a nurse’s room—especially if she could say, “And she’s been married and kept house, too!”

The yearly banquet of the Alumnae Association, where she was always an honored guest and where she renewed contact with “her large family,” as she called the nurses, was an occasion of great delight to her; and the graduates of those twenty-three years no less looked forward to seeing her and refreshing their remembrance of her vivid personality.

She was succeeded by Mrs. Anne Putnam Sanford.

During this period “the nursing care of all departments of the Hospital came under the Training School.” Supervision

of the venereal and tuberculosis wards was added in the winter of 1906–1907, at a remuneration of \$12,000; the new Tuberculosis Hospital was opened in October, 1909. Graduate nurses were put in charge, with attendants assisting.

“No class of patients more needed sympathetic and efficient service than the venereal and the tuberculosis, concerning whom there was still much of the old time prejudice and misunderstanding. In the face of this, the nurses and attendants who hesitated not to serve these with cheerful efficiency deserve most honorable mention.

“Nursing supervision in the Detention Hospital (later known as Psychopathic Hospital) was begun in 1908 with three graduate nurses, assisted by the attendants appointed under the County Civil Service Commission. Beginning 1909 Senior students were given service here.

“In 1908 the Women’s Receiving Room was given a graduate nurse with student nurses assisting.

“The Central Diet Kitchen was established at the Hospital by the School early in 1907, a graduate dietitian in charge, pupils assisting. Here were prepared the special diets for all the Hospital.

“In 1911 the organization and direction of Social Service was given to the School—from the beginning a service of great benefit to the Hospital and Community.”¹

Light is thrown on actual nursing conditions by a report of the superintendent on “Work done by nurses that is not nursing, nor could be construed as a part of a nurse’s duties, in the County Hospital,” which enumerates the following: “oversight of all cleaning, except floors and windows—this was especially heavy in the Contagious; supervision of ward kitchens and cooks, and frequently the actual cooking; sterilization of dressings and surgical supplies, and sharpening of razors and scalpels; in the Contagious Hospital a nurse at \$40 to \$50 per month to care for office, give out information, talk directly with patients’ relatives, etc., etc.; handling goods going out to wards such as stationery, thermometers, blankets, etc.—a vast amount of work which ordinarily would not come on the nursing staff; supervision of the entire domestic staff of the Tuberculosis Hospital.”

“Let it be plainly understood that in all such supervision of work, the Training School never has hesitated, and never will, to do any of these

¹See Chapter VIII, on Social Service.

things that count for better service. The vast amount of time, however, consumed in all these duties, is not without significance."

All mending of ward linen, care of ward dressing rooms, handling of carts for taking patients to and from dressing rooms, scrubbing and cleaning—except floors and windows—washing dishes, serving food, and assisting in delirium tremens cases was done by waiting or convalescing patients. The delirium tremens cases presented special difficulties.

"If, as is not infrequently the case, five or six policemen are required to bring a man to the wards, the need of at least one man within call after the patient gets there would seem to be indicated."

How the nursing service in the County Hospital was being extended, is shown by a brief summary of the amounts paid for it: for the year 1906-1907—\$40,000; for 1909-1910—\$120,000; for 1911-1912—\$150,000 was asked, and \$135,000 received, with some additional payment for extra service.

In October, 1906, there were under the School one hundred and fifty-five nurses—nineteen graduate employees, seven graduate students, one hundred and twenty-two pupils (three of them affiliates), and seven probationers; one hundred and fifty-three were at the County, and also seven orderlies under supervision of the School; two nurses were at the Lying-in Hospital. In February, 1912, there were under the School two hundred and twenty nurses—thirty-two graduate employees, seventeen graduate students, one hundred and fifty-nine pupils (ten affiliates), and twelve probationers; two hundred and eleven nurses were at the County and thirty-one attendants; three nurses were at the Lying-in, and six on private duty in other hospitals or at the Home.

"Through careful selection and elimination an increasingly satisfactory group was secured of the attendant class, both men and women, for needed help in all departments, as also constituting the working staff in the recently acquired departments for venereal diseases and for tuberculosis, where student nurses were not given service because of the greater need in the departments for acute ailments. The male attendants were largely recruited from the students of the nearby Medical and Dental Schools.

"In 1909 when the increased nursing staff first made it possible, the hours of night duty were reduced from twelve to ten, night nurses serving from 9:30 P.M. to 7:30 A.M."

Miss Rose, fully appreciating the growing tendency toward the higher development of nursing education, had felt in suggesting Miss Hay as her successor that there was no one better fitted to carry out a progressive program. The course of study was enlarged and made more technical. A new course in internal medicine was introduced, and those in bacteriology and other sciences much extended. Post-mortems were utilized; the care of instruments was taught, and charting. A general survey is given by Miss Hay herself:

"The course of instruction continued to be three years less six weeks vacation. The preliminary period in 1907 was increased from one to two months, and in 1910 to three months. Preliminary students were taught nursing procedures by the preliminary instructor, who also had supervision of their first practical work in the wards. Their chemistry and bacteriology were taught by members of the Interne Staff. Dietetics was taught, both theory and practice, by the dietitian in charge of the Central Diet Kitchen, where all had service. The studies of the Junior, Middle, and Senior years were taught by the superintendent and staff. As hitherto, supplementary lectures on the current topics of study were given by members of the Hospital Attending Staff, specialists whose interested and devoted services, covering many years, are counted among our graduates' most inspiring and helpful contacts. (Names of such might here be desirable—but where begin or end?)

"The students' practical training was given in all departments of the County Hospital, Venereal and Tuberculosis departments excepted."

In 1908 the plan of monthly payment of pupil nurses was resumed—\$5 a month to Juniors, \$7 to Middlers, and \$10 to Seniors.

In 1907 the Board of Directors established three scholarships of \$100 each and three of \$50 each, which were awarded according to the entire record of the pupils, based on their practical work, class records and conduct; one of each amount went to each class. Various prizes to graduates were offered by interested people. The Alumnae Association

offered \$50 in gold and a medal to the member of the Senior Class that made the most satisfactory progress in all phases of her training; this was first awarded in 1912.

Affiliation was continued and more schools admitted to its privileges, among them the Sherman of Elgin, Blessing of Quincy, Bronson of Kalamazoo, Mary Thompson, Frances Willard, and Garfield Park. In many cases there was an exchange of nurses with these hospitals, so giving the I. T. S. nurses a greater opportunity for private duty experience. This latter phase of affiliation was much extended during the later years of Miss Hay's administration and during Miss Wheeler's time.

Post-graduate work was organized and regularly offered. Graduate students were admitted for not less than three months and might register in one or more departments, being given their preference of length of service in each as far as possible. Board, lodging, and laundry were provided, and remuneration at different times to the amount of \$5, \$10, or \$20 a month for not less than six months' service—the sums depending in part on the need of nurses at the time. A certificate was given for the successful completion of each course.

Miss Hay could report as far back as 1909 that most pupils entering the I. T. S. were high school graduates and that many had had college or normal training.

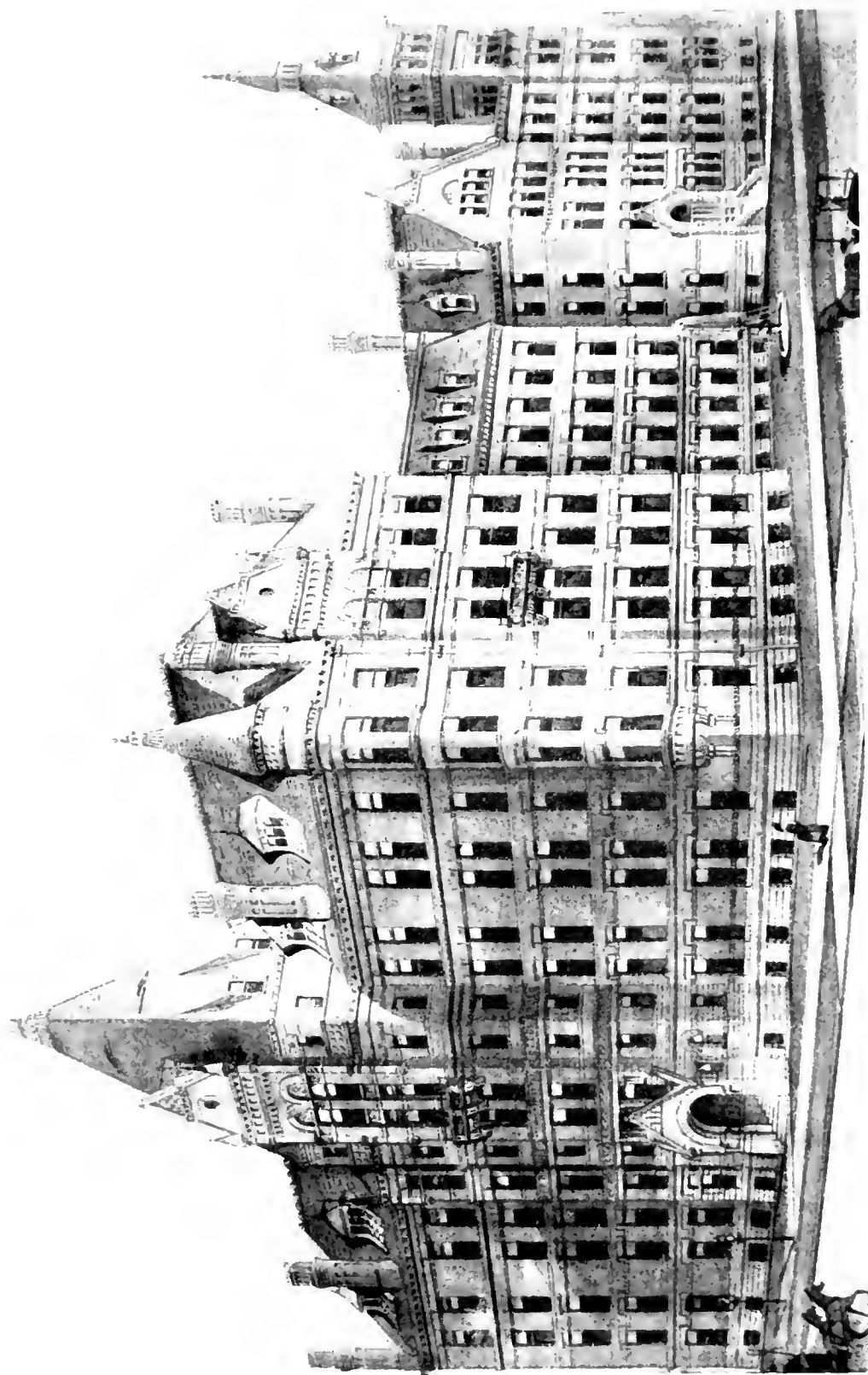
In May, 1911, Miss Hay tendered her resignation, asking to leave in October. "A woman of the highest ideals and intellectual power," who gave "six years of splendid service," said Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, who had become president of the Board. After a year and a half of rest and travel Miss Hay organized the West Suburban Hospital and School for Nurses at Oak Park, Illinois. She was called to service with the American Red Cross in 1914. Her notable work abroad during the war, culminating in 1920 in her appointment as director of Nursing Service for the American Red Cross in Europe, forms a page of honor in the records of the Illinois

Training School for Nurses.¹ In 1923 she received from Northwestern University, her Alma Mater, the Honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

The year 1911 closes a period. Miss Hay resigned, and her successor, Mrs. Simpson, was appointed. Mrs. Ira Couch Wood became president of the Board, taking the place of Mrs. F. A. Smith, who passed away in December, 1910. In 1911,

“Plans were begun by the Board of County Commissioners for a new County Hospital. Soon the red brick ‘County’ of earlier days had disappeared, and enormous buildings of gray brick and stone were ushering in for Illinois Training School for Nurses a new era of unusual demand and difficulty, of unprecedented growth and increasing usefulness.”

¹For a full account see Chapter VII, on the Illinois Training School in war work.



THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL IN 1888. THE BUILDING AT THE EXTREME RIGHT, PURCHASED FROM RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE IN 1883, WAS THE ORIGINAL HOSPITAL BUILDING. THE JONES ADDITION (THE LARGE SECTION AT THE LEFT) WAS OPENED IN 1888, CONNECTED WITH THE ORIGINAL BUILDING BY THE HAMMILL WING



CHAPTER VI

A CRITICAL PERIOD

1911-1924

Mrs. Simpson—Miss Wheeler comes as Superintendent—Mrs. Wood, President—Contagious nursing—Financial difficulties—Association of Commerce luncheon—The County Hospital contract: 1912-1913, 1913-1914—Law-suit—The new County Hospital—The Psychopathic—Administration and curriculum—Influenza epidemic of 1918—Shortage of student nurses—Length of course reduced—Conditions in the Home—Plans for an expanded School—Student activities—Home Directors—Changes in the Board—Miss Wheeler resigns.

ALTHOUGH Miss Hay had tendered her resignation in May, 1911, it was February, 1912, before she left. Mrs. Effie M. Simpson, who took her place, was a graduate of Johns Hopkins, where she had also been assistant to the superintendent. She was later in charge of the Training School of the City Hospital at Albany, N. Y. She had done private duty in Chicago, and when called to the Illinois Training School was in charge of the Nurses' Home at Bellevue.

In the spring of 1913 Mrs. Simpson resigned, and Miss Mary C. Wheeler was elected superintendent. Miss Wheeler, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, was a graduate of Ripon College, and of the Illinois Training School, class of 1893. She had been superintendent of the Sherman Hospital, Elgin, Illinois, and of the Blessing Hospital Quincy, Illinois, and had taken the course in Hospital Economics at Teachers College, Columbia, in 1904. When called to her own school, she held the position of secretary of the Illinois State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Mrs. Ira Couch Wood (Alice Holabird) was to be president of the Board from 1911 to 1917. She was a woman of

unusual business and executive ability, and gave unstintingly of her time to the problems of the School. As the years 1912-1915 were among the most critical the School ever passed through, it was most fortunate that the president was able and willing to give the time and invaluable service that Mrs. Wood gave.

In January, 1913, Mrs. Rudolph Matz became corresponding secretary, replacing Mrs. William Penn Nixon, who resigned after nearly ten years of faithful service.

In October, 1912, at the resignation of Mrs. Sanford, Miss Mary A. Lindsley, a graduate of Pratt Institute, became matron—the first time the Home had had a trained dietitian and house director at its head.

The years 1912-1915 were critical years in many respects; the School suffered from an acute shortage of funds, there was antagonism from a group of outside doctors interested in other schools, and a serious doubt about the renewal of the contract—not to mention the difficulties of adjustment and the excess of hard work entailed by the gradual demolition of the old Hospital buildings and the moving into the new.

One particular problem of 1912 centered about the Contagious Hospital. Opened in 1904, the building, which now housed from one hundred and sixty-eight to one hundred and seventy-five patients, and thirty-five internes, nurses, attendants, and domestics, was dangerously overcrowded, and sanitary provisions were inadequate for proper precautions against infection for either patients or staff. Cross infection occurred in spite of the utmost care of physicians and nurses. There was much illness among the nurses, due largely to these well-known conditions, and, as all contagious service was entirely voluntary, it was becoming difficult to secure either nurses or attendants.

“We believe,” wrote Mrs. Wood, “that no more devoted band of public servants could be found than the doctors and nurses who voluntarily shut themselves off from the world in the Contagious Hospital. But the limit of their endurance has been reached.”

The County owned a six-flat building on Lincoln Street just opposite the Hospital—and met the situation by fitting up this building as living quarters for the entire contagious force. These “contagious flats,” as the nurses called them, have been continued in that use ever since.

The payment of \$135,000 by the County for the year 1911–1912 was not sufficient to cover the School’s disbursements, and there were no other sources of revenue. In August, 1912, Mr. P. C. Peterson of the Merchants Loan and Trust Co., the Board’s sympathetic and able financial adviser, reported a state of practical bankruptcy. It was resolved to secure the interest and co-operation of prominent men and women of the city in advancing the work of the Illinois Training School, and the advice of a committee of business men as to ways and means.

At about the same time a bid for the nursing in the Cook County Hospital was made in the name of the Illinois State Association of Hospital Managers, representing twenty-five hospitals, some eight of which in Chicago made the offer to supply the necessary number of nurses.

A first step in securing advice and assistance in these difficulties was taken by the Illinois Training School in holding a joint luncheon with members of the Chicago Association of Commerce at the LaSalle Hotel on November 27, 1912, at which four County Commissioners were also present. Dr. Frank Billings, Mrs. Henry L. Frank (Recording Secretary of the Training School Board), Mrs. James Quan (Chairman of the Hospital Committee of the School), and Mr. Charles H. Wacker were the speakers.

Dr. Billings began by saying that he had been an interne in the County Hospital in 1881 and 1882, part of the time before there was a training school for nurses in Chicago.

“It was,” he said, “a Godsend to the sick of the County Hospital when the Illinois Training School began its work the first of May, 1881. The chief purpose of a hospital is the care of the sick. Doctors are necessary.

Nurses are absolutely necessary in their care. One could almost say, if you had to choose between the two, you would take the nurse and let the doctor go."

After pointing out the importance of economical management in any hospital, he summed up by saying,

"They [the members of the Board of Managers of the School] have made this Training School a permanent organization as efficient as any of your businesses."

Mrs. Frank told of the founding of the School, its expansion, and how it had always done its work at a loss, so that every penny of its endowment had been used up.

Mrs. Quan quoted significant figures:

"We have nursed for the last two years on an average of 50,000 patients a year, which means a daily average of 1700 men, women and children in the Hospital. For two years we have furnished two hundred and seventy-eight nurses and attendants for this work; and we are paid by the terms of a yearly contract between the Cook County Commissioners and ourselves. We cannot make a longer term contract because the law forbids the pledging of future taxes. We are paid annually \$135,000, or \$11,250 a month, which means a monthly payment for each nurse of \$40.46, or \$1.33 per day. Now, for \$1.33 a day each, we have to lodge, feed, clothe, train, educate, and pay these nurses and attendants, and I want to give you a very brief idea of what that means to us."

She then outlined the work of the School in training nurses, and added,

"I think if any of you have ever visited Cook County Hospital you will realize and agree with me that the crowded wards, the old buildings, the conditions under which these nurses work, make it very difficult. It could not be a question of money. No nurse would stay in that service three years of her life, day and night, winter and summer, and work from the money point of view. She is there because she has ambitions in her profession and because the opportunities there are enormous; and she is also there for the love of humanity. One dollar and thirty-three cents a day could not compensate a nurse for the many risks she takes in the work in Cook County Hospital."

Mr. Wacker opened his talk by saying of the School,

"It is

1st—Independent

2nd—Non-political



HELEN SCOTT HAY

Class of 1895

Superintendent

1906-1912



MARY C. WHEELER

Class of 1893

Superintendent

1913-1924



- 3rd—Not controlled by any medical school
- 4th—Seeks no profit
- 5th—Serves the poor
- 6th—Better hospital conditions
- 7th—Maintains high educational standards
- 8th—Trains women for altruistic, expert, and efficient service to the city and state."

He dwelt on the spirit of service of the officers, directors, and nurses, and the social value of their work, concluding by saying:

"It is a straight out and out proposition of efficiency and help at the right time and in the right way. It would be a serious step backward for Cook County not to avail itself of the service of this organization, the beneficent influence of which has gone far beyond the confines of the Hospital, and which for thirty-two years has rendered to this community efficient, self-sacrificing, and devoted service."

On December 2, 1912, the Association of Hospital Managers, an organization opposed to the higher education of the nurse, held a banquet for those "interested in studying the nurse question as it pertains to our hospitals" (quoted from the invitation), at which resolutions were adopted to work for the repeal or amendment of the State Registration Law, and toward getting into Cook County Hospital service.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held December 17, 1912, to consider the question of nurse service, at which "Representatives of the various schools for nurses, the consulting staff of physicians, physicians and citizens who are interested in the subject," were invited to appear and express their views. Of three groups besides the Illinois Training School that had asked to be heard, representatives of two responded. Mrs. Wood spoke for the Illinois Training School. Letters of endorsement of the School, covering sixteen of the twenty pages of the Official Record of Proceedings of this meeting, represent many of Chicago's most eminent physicians and surgeons (more than seventy-five altogether), the Association of Commerce, the Committee of Public Health of the City Club, and some two

hundred and fifty interested citizens, many of them prominent in civic and social work.

The contention had been made to the County Commissioners that the law required bids for all contracts over \$500, but legal advice favored the opinion that the Commissioners might legally contract for nursing without asking for bids or accepting the lowest, and a contract (1912-1913) was again made with the Illinois Training School, as it had been for thirty-two years. The new agreement called for three hundred nurses per day, including five in the Detention and three in Social Service, at \$165,000 for the year.

Bids for the contract for 1913-1914 also were made by several hospitals which apparently had common interests.

In view of the greater nursing needs in the new Hospital, the Board felt that an average of three hundred and sixty nurses would be necessary, and asked the County to contract for that number at a cost of \$197,100 (\$1.50 per day per nurse). No agreement was made for several months, but this was not unusual, and the new contract had always been dated back to December 1, the time of expiration of the old. In February, 1914, an article appeared in one of the daily papers that the County Commissioners had passed a resolution for an eight-hour day for all women in County service, including the nurses of the Training School. This reduction of hours (it had been nine hours' day-duty and ten hours' night-duty) would make a larger number of nurses necessary, besides being a change very hard to bring about quickly. The Commissioners asked how much larger an appropriation would be required, and after consultation the Board replied that a fourth more nurses would be necessary, at a total cost of \$246,000—a report which Mr. A. A. McCormick, president of the County Board, received favorably. Mr. McCormick, who appreciated the fine work being done at the Hospital by the School, was in sympathy with its needs and co-operated as far as he was able. However, the annual budget passed by the County on February 28, 1914, included

only \$197,100 for nursing; the School signified its willingness to agree to the contract proposed for that sum, and the County offered no objection.

It was with considerable surprise then that the Training School Board learned through the newspapers about the first of May, that the Commissioners, at the advice of the State's Attorney, were refusing payment for April—the intervening months' nursing having been paid for on presentation of the bills at the rate set by the old contract, as had always been the custom. It was charged that the School had overdrawn its account, padded its payroll, and was making large profits; and further that all payments to the School since the preceding December had been illegal.

Since the School was entirely dependent on the County payments, having no reserve whatever, action of the Board on May 8 gave notice to the County that if the April services were not authorized to be paid for, and the new contract accepted at the May 19 meeting, the Board must withdraw its nurses from the Hospital.

The matter received marked publicity, the newspapers giving much space to the claims of the School.

At the same time, there were appearing in the papers advertisements for nurses by a school that had bid for the County nursing. Letters were also sent to nurses, stating that "certain people who are connected with the institution that has been supplying the Cook County Hospital with nurses are expected to call off their nurses (if they do not get the contract at their own price), and will call the condition a strike of the nurses"; that "there is no truth at all in the statement that the nurses intend to strike," it was "simply an attempted 'scare' put out through the newspapers"; and that "this institution will no doubt lose the contract in the near future, and some honest, honorable, and reputable institution will take their place." The letter also attacked the State Registration Law, and "those who are trying to grind women into the slavery of a three years' course."

“Through these facts which we give you,” it stated further, “it may be possible sometime for you to prevent some woman from falling into the hands of this unscrupulous, money-making concern.”

Just about this time the following communication was received by the Board of the Training School:

At a meeting of the Attending Staff of the County Hospital, held May 16, 1914, the following Resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

“In-as-much as the relationship of the Cook County Hospital and the Illinois Training School for Nurses is threatened, and in-as-much as the Illinois Training School for Nurses has rendered efficient services and maintained a high standard of nursing in the Hospital for thirty-three successive years, and in-as-much as any sudden interruption of this service will work disaster to the health and life of the sick poor of Cook County,

Be it Resolved, that, we the members of the Staff of the Cook County Hospital affirm our confidence in the nursing body of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and further be it Resolved, that, we deprecate any change in the present nursing management at the Cook County Hospital.”

By a unanimous vote, the secretary of the Attending Staff was instructed to furnish a copy of these Resolutions to each member of the Board of Cook County Commissioners and the city press.

JOSEPH L. MILLER,

President of Staff

E. WYLLYS ANDREWS,

Surgeon-in-chief

JOSEPH A. CAPPS,

Chief of Medical Staff

On May 15, another contract was offered by the County Board to the Training School, one much more rigorous than any preceding, and calling for \$11,300 back payment to the School instead of the \$19,700 then due. After serious consideration of all phases of the issue, and with the approval of the Board of Advisors, with whom the women of the Board freely consulted, it was decided to accept if necessary a modified contract which said nothing about back payments, and to appeal to the public for contributions to make up the deficit if the County did not vote the sum due.



MRS. ORSON SMITH
(ANNA RICE)

The idea of a public appeal was not at all agreeable to the Commissioners or the State's Attorney; too, there were many articles and editorials appearing in the daily papers, especially the *Tribune*, *Record-Herald*, *News*, and *American*, in favor of the School.

In June the public appeal was made through the papers, not only the great dailies, but many of the foreign-language papers also.

"At every meeting of the County Board since June 11, some member of the progressive minority has made a motion to pay the Training School in full, \$19,700. A majority at every meeting till July 3 voted down this proposition. On July 3 the County Board, however, passed a resolution to pay the School \$11,300 on account,"

wrote Mrs. Wood on July 11. On August 6 the entire remainder due, \$8,407.99, was voted to be paid; it was collected and deposited on August 7. The contributions resulting from the June appeal were returned to the donors with letters of acknowledgment expressing a "deep sense of appreciation of your interest and public-spiritedness."

But respite was for a few months only.

On November 25, 1914, the president of the Board of County Commissioners, the county comptroller, the county treasurer, and the Illinois Training School for Nurses were made defendants in a suit, through a bill filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County bringing complaint because the County Commissioners had taken no action on the contract offered by the Rhodes Avenue Hospital for the County Hospital nursing the preceding May, notwithstanding their offer was lower than that of the Illinois Training School; claiming that the payments made for December, 1913, and January and February, 1914, were illegal, there being no appropriation for nursing during those months; and claiming also that the contract entered into between the County Commissioners and the Training School was fraudulent and void; the complainant further asked an injunction to restrain the County from making any further payments to the School.

Judge Windes, before whom the case was tried, denied on December 5 the temporary injunction asked, on grounds that there was no excuse for the delay in filing the bill only one week before the contract expired.

On December 9 the County Board "authorized and requested" the Training School to continue its nursing service for the time at the same payment per month that the 1914 contract allowed.

Meanwhile, the hospitals anticipating receiving the 1914-1915 contract were busy. Letters similar in character to those sent out earlier were received by nurses, saying,

"The contract amounts to \$200,000 yearly and no one organization should have a monopoly on it forever, merely because they were first in the field and have grown rich and powerful, and have not hesitated to use their means and influence to further oppressive legislation relating to the profession of nursing, which legislation has made it difficult for the smaller hospitals to operate their nursing departments, as it is based on the idea of a hospital training school which has an endowment, and the size of this contract awarded to the same nurses' training school for thirty-three years partly amounts to an endowment and has positively tended to foster the establishment of a nursing trust—which does not admit nurses to the County Hospital post-graduate courses unless such nurses come from hospitals operating under the specific legislation which this training school was largely instrumental in having passed."

The final decree was given April 22, 1915; the Court decided that there was no fraudulent action in the making of the contract, that the legal requirement of letting work to the lowest bidder did not apply to such service as nursing, and that the payments in question were within the discretion of the County officials.

In order to bring the facts plainly before the public, the Board of Directors ordered a report on the School's finances from the beginning up to that time to be published in pamphlet form for distribution. A reprint is given here; it speaks for itself.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the period from August 4, 1880 to November 30, 1914

Total Expenses of Operation—Net.....	\$1,686,224.12
Received from Cook County.....	1,465,445.25

\$220,778.87

Received from Presbyterian Hospital and from Private Nursing.....	231,735.56
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Balance—Receipts over Expenditures.....	\$10,956.69
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OTHER RECEIPTS:

Contributions and Donations.....	\$144,356.22	
Interest on Investments.....	63,653.20	
Miscellaneous Receipts—not from operation.....	10,897.94	218,907.36

Balance.....	\$229,864.05
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MADE UP AS FOLLOWS:

Cost of Properties

Real Estate and Buildings.....	\$188,659.61
House Furnishings and Fixtures.....	15,019.90
Office Furniture, Hospital.....	646.00

Total Cost.....	\$204,325.51
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Investment Bonds.....	12,830.00
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Cash.....	5,685.61
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Due from Cook County.....	\$21,961.11
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Less—Labor and Expenses un-

paid.....	14,938.18	7,022.93
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229,864.05

The foregoing statement covering the entire period of the existence of the School to November 30, 1914, has been prepared from its books, minutes and annual reports and correctly indicates the financial history of its creation and operation upon a basis of cash received and disbursed.

BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.,

Certified Public Accountants

Chicago, June 16, 1915

After presenting the foregoing statement to the Investigating Committee of the Board of County Commissioners, Mr. Edward E. Gore, a member of the firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., the Certified Public Accountants who prepared it, commented as follows:

“The figures submitted show that during the existence of the School, its expense of operation has exceeded the amount paid by Cook County for its nursing service by \$220,778.87, which deficiency has been met by

earnings derived from services rendered to other hospitals, and to private families, in the first years of its organization, in the amount of \$231,735.56.

In acquiring the land, buildings and equipment which the School owns and which have cost \$204,325.51, the management derived the necessary funds through contributions and donations from charitably inclined persons, and have given the use of these facilities to the County without compensation. It is plain from the statement submitted that the School has enjoyed no profit from its contracts with Cook County, but on the contrary would have been hopelessly insolvent had its management not been prudent enough to look about and find other fields for the services of its nurses from which it could make up the deficiency in earnings. No officer or director of the School has drawn a salary and no dividends have ever been declared or paid. All of the income from Cook County has been used in providing board for, and paying the salaries of, the nurses, and no part of the income from any source has ever been applied to any purpose other than equipping, maintaining and operating the School.

Cook County has been furnished its nursing service at cost, less the value of the use of the buildings and equipment of the School and less the value of the time and efforts of its officers and directors. A fair return on the amount invested in the School buildings and land would have been \$12,000 per annum, and if Cook County were compelled to buy the land and erect the buildings, at the same cost, it would sustain an annual charge of at least \$9000 to meet the interest on bonds issued to provide such facilities, to say nothing of an annual depreciation in the building of approximately \$6000. A public accountant is expected only to discover and present facts without partisanship and without argument, but in this matter it is difficult indeed to refrain from comment when it is so evident that this School has been created by citizens moved solely by a desire to relieve, in one particular at least, the misery of the poor, and has been managed and watched over as skillfully, as ably, as industriously and as carefully as it could have been had there been a purpose to conduct it for private gain; with the difference, however, that the results of this careful management which might have been divisible profits were turned back to improve the character and increase the extent of the relief furnished. A better example of unselfish service in behalf of suffering humanity than that furnished by the management of the Illinois Training School for Nurses for nearly thirty-five years cannot be found."

The contract for 1914-1915 was made on a new basis: the School agreed to furnish such number of "superintending nurses, supervising nurses, graduate and post-graduate nurses, experienced nurses, student nurses in training, probationers, orderlies and attendants, as may be needed to perform all nursing services—to approximate as near as practicable one-fifth the number of patients—at the rate of

\$45.85 per employee daily average for the month"—i.e., the County would pay the cost of service, not a fixed sum. This cost of service also covered, after the next year, a reasonable depreciation of the School's plant.

The building of the new County Hospital covered the years 1912-1914. In place of the spreading red brick pavilions with their spacious lawns and winding drives, there arose a massive structure of yellow-gray brick and stone, its imposing facade of Ionic columns abutting on the sidewalk of Harrison Street, the long east and west wings reaching along the sidewalks of Wood Street and Lincoln Street.

At completion, four great wings of six stories each extended back from the main section of eight stories. This made possible a maximum of light and air, but the open courts and spaces to the rear were not grassed like the great front-yard of the old day. With the erection of new buildings in later years, the entire square between Harrison, Wood, Polk, and Lincoln, eventually became "the County Hospital."

The building of 1914 cost \$3,000,000. It alone contained three and a half miles of corridors, and with special buildings and parts of the old Hospital still in use (January, 1915), 2063 beds, the largest number in any hospital in the world. During the year 1914 over 50,000 people were received at the Hospital, 28,000 being taken in because of acute illness, 22,000 treated through the Out-Patient Department.

The moving from the old building to the new was a serious undertaking. In August, 1914, when the moving began, the main section and two outer wings of the new Hospital were complete (the two inner wings were added in 1916), and the main part of the old building was still standing in the center rear of the new.

There followed a month of excessive strain and hard work for Miss Wheeler and her staff, culminating in two final moving days (September 1 and 2) when all thought of educational work had to be given up in order to attend to the practical issues of finding wards, beds, etc.

The Detention Hospital, later called the Psychopathic, where the attendants were chosen by Civil Service but where the Illinois Training School had exercised supervision through graduate nurses since 1908, was given up in 1915, the entire nursing force being put under Civil Service at the time. Training there had been optional for student nurses, as it was also in the Contagious and Tuberculosis Hospitals.

In 1923, at the very urgent solicitation of the County Commissioners, warden, and Medical Staff, the School resumed control, this time with entire responsibility for both nurses and attendants.

Important advances were made in administration and curriculum, in keeping with the general advance of nursing technique and the highly specialized demands of so vast an institution as the County Hospital. Miss Wheeler instituted meetings of the faculty every week, and of the head nurses every two weeks. Head nurses and night superintendents made daily detailed reports and assistant head nurses were appointed in each ward. In 1913 the officers of the School, including head nurses and the director of the Home, were forty-three, besides three special instructors (in massage, bacteriology, and chemistry), four medical examiners, and twenty-five medical lecturers.

There were in May, 1913, in the School one hundred and forty-two Illinois Training School students, fifteen affiliates, ten probationers, and twenty graduate students. Three students were on duty in the Lying-in Hospital, and four in other private hospitals; two hundred and thirty (including graduate employees) were at the County, besides twenty-eight orderlies and eighteen attendants.

In order to distinguish readily between the various classes of nurses and employees, special pins were adopted in 1915. For the Illinois Training School nurses these were blue enamel with white bars indicating first, second, and third-year students, and post-graduates; attendants and orderlies were given a different style, but with the letters "I. T. S." Affil-

iates wore their own uniforms, other than white. Supervisors wore white, while various probationers' uniforms were tried. For a time the stripes were given up in favor of gray chambray, but not for long.

In December, 1913, when a Central Directory for all qualified nurses of the city was opened, the Illinois Training School closed its separate Directory, which had for so long given important service to its graduates and patrons.

Theoretical work was being extended and systematized, and theory and practice more closely associated. The general plan was—theory, demonstration, observation in wards, discussion of observation, and student demonstration. As an incentive, students making high grades were excused from examinations. In the second half of the third year some choice was given as to the kind of practical experience desired.

A "Head of the Educational Department" was established (1913) to be responsible for all planning of teaching. Miss Lillian Clayton of the Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, and a graduate of the course in Hospital Economics of Teachers College, Columbia, was the first one appointed. A regular physical director was also engaged, to give instruction as well as to direct physical education.

In 1914-1915 there was affiliation with twenty schools of the Middle West, and in 1917, with thirty-six. After 1917 no affiliate was accepted for less than four months, and three to five hours' theoretical work per week was required of them; \$5 a month was paid if the affiliate remained twelve months. Post-graduates also were required to take a certain number of hours of class work; in 1916 there were forty-eight post-graduate students from thirty-two different schools.

In 1914 affiliation was effected with the West Suburban Hospital in Oak Park, by the terms of which the Illinois Training School would furnish all the nurses to that Hospital; Miss Hay, formerly superintendent of the Illinois Training School, had organized the work there and was at

the time superintendent, though she did not remain long. This well-managed private hospital afforded excellent opportunity for private duty experience, and nurses continued to be sent till 1918.

The years 1917-1918 were stimulated and complicated with war problems. Of the far-reaching work of the nurses and the Training School in the war, an account is given later.¹

Although the difficulties of maintaining a necessary routine and at the same time responding to impelling calls from without were very great, the situation was faced in the same spirit in which the nurses faced their problems in France, and the School succeeded in maintaining its customary standards.

In 1918, arrangements were made with the Highland Park Hospital Association for the Illinois Training School to furnish nurses for their new hospital. This affiliation was maintained till March of 1925.

In 1918, also, affiliation with the State Hospital at Dunning was brought about, and a number of student nurses given service there.

The eight-hour day was tried for a few weeks in 1918, but proved impracticable.

But the year 1918 is known above all else for the great epidemic of Spanish influenza,

“When,” says Mrs. Matz, “the Training School and Hospital passed through the greatest crisis of their history.”

Between September 24 and October 31 there were 2041 influenza patients admitted to the Hospital, of which six hundred and eighty-one died. All sorts of shifts and temporary arrangements had to be made to care for this vast number of contagious cases, placing unprecedented burdens on the entire Hospital force. All class work was suspended. Forty nurses became ill with the disease, of whom six died.

¹See Chapter VII.

Thirty-two "jackies" were sent from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to assist as orderlies, and their help was most acceptable. A letter from Mr. Reinberg, president of the County Board, to Mrs. Pierce, president of the Training School Board, expresses his appreciation of the way the nurses met the situation:

Mrs. Evelyn Pierce,
President, Illinois Training School for Nurses,
509 S. Honore St., Chicago, Illinois.
My dear Mrs. Pierce:

I wish to thank you, and through you the nurses, individually and collectively, for the splendid service they rendered the patients at the County Hospital during the recent influenza epidemic.

They worked faithfully, efficiently, and for long hours. So far as I know they did this not only uncomplainingly, but cheerfully. I exceedingly regret the sacrifices in health and strength they were compelled to make. The fearful toll they paid for these services is evidenced in the large numbers who were stricken with the disease.

They fought as faithfully and valiantly as our boys in the trenches in France, and those who gave their lives to this service, as truly served their country as the heroes over seas.

Will you kindly express to these faithful nurses the high appreciation and gratitude of myself and the members of the County Board for the services they rendered hundreds of patients in their care?

Yours very truly,
PETER REINBERG,
President

He also wrote a letter to Miss Wheeler personally, saying,

"To the splendid morale maintained by the nursing force I attribute this great success, and I take pleasure in giving you the credit for this morale. Your untiring devotion and zeal in the work set a splendid example for every nurse in the service."

Beginning January 1, 1919, the State Law required a minimum of two years' high school work for entrance to an accredited school of nursing, and after January 1, 1921, four years', but the Illinois Training School Board made a requirement of four years' beginning in 1919.

In 1919, thirteen Illinois Training School student nurses were given the privilege of the special course in Public

Health work offered by the School of Civics and Philanthropy in co-operation with the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross.

In the summer of that year also, Miss Wheeler gave the first "Special Six Weeks' Post-Graduate Course for Nurses in Executive Positions." This was repeated in 1920 and 1922.

As far back as 1916, members of the faculty had suggested that certain instruction in nursing procedures given in class might well be typed or printed and given to the student in definite form, so saving time and standardizing the work of incoming students of all grades. Lippincott's found the work of sufficient value for publication, with the idea that other schools would make use of it, and the book, "Nursing Technique," went to press in 1918.

In the years 1919-1921, the School suffered seriously from the difficulty, common to schools of nursing throughout the country at that time, of securing students. Various reasons were assigned for this, among them the reaction from the abnormal interest in nursing during the war, and the opening to women of many new fields.

From the beginning, the School had advertised in newspapers and magazines, and in later years a record was kept of the returns from each, on which future advertisement was based. In 1918, Mrs. Matz reported that the cost was about fifty cents an inquiry, and \$7.50 for each student accepted. For some years advertisement was let on contract to an advertising firm. But the greatest number of acceptable students always came through graduates, students, doctors and internes, and other friends of the School. In 1920, only forty-one entrants resulted from 1147 inquiries. Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight catalogues were sent out, 1058 three-year blanks, and one hundred and fifty-five post-graduate blanks. There was a careful follow-up of inquiries with pamphlets and post-cards—this during the years to come also. For a time personal letters were written by the superintendent every six weeks to prospective students.

In 1920, the School became a member of the Central Council for Nursing Education, and has remained so ever since.

A large number of graduates was of necessity employed, at a considerable, "an appalling," expense; the peak came in November, 1921, when ninety were on the pay-roll. In 1922, 1370 requests for information were received, and 1627 three-year and two hundred and five post-graduate blanks sent out; sixty-eight entered. The situation improved steadily in the following months.

The outstanding change of the period was the reduction in 1921 of the length of the course to thirty months. This was practicable, since the State requirement for accredited schools was reduced from three years to two. Students with advanced credits might reduce the time slightly more, though no diploma was given for less than two years' residence in the School. A very young student or one who did not maintain a definite high grade would be required to remain more than thirty months. The preliminary term of three months was followed by three terms of nine months each (eight weeks' vacation included). The special training in the Lying-in Hospital and in the State Hospital (for the insane) was discontinued. Under the shortened course it was possible for one who wished the further training to take six months' post-graduate work within the old time limit of three years. The remuneration was increased to \$10, \$12, and \$15 a month respectively for the three terms.

The Post-Graduate Course for Dietitians established in 1920 was extended in the spring of 1922 from two months to four, and in the fall, to six months. This was an advanced course for which a college degree, at first advised as a prerequisite, was soon made a requirement.

During these years of growing hospital duties, the increased number in the School made necessary a constant though irregular expansion of living quarters. Graduate nurses and post-graduate students at times found rooms in private houses, though a general policy of the Board was to

rent as many nearby apartments as necessary to make it possible for all nurses connected with the School to live in residences that were part of the Home, at least in management and spirit.

In 1915, when the daily average in "the family" was three hundred and fifteen as against two hundred and eighty-one in 1914, two beds were put into as many of the single rooms as possible, and a house on Congress Street rented to take care of fifteen nurses. The next year another Congress Street house was taken (the Warren houses).

To provide for the sixty or more additional nurses that would be needed with the opening in the fall of 1916 of the two new wings of the Hospital with their four hundred to five hundred beds, six apartments at 306-308 Paulina Street were rented; these afforded room for forty-five to fifty persons, and as they were newly decorated and furnished were very attractive. Twenty-one affiliates and post-graduates, the entire night staff, assistant dietitians, and office-clerks moved there, and forty-five new students were admitted to the Home.

In February, 1918, more flats in the Paulina Street building were rented, and eventually the "Home" included eleven apartments in this group (the Worthy apartments). The Warren houses were given up in the fall of 1918.

The problem of obtaining and keeping help through these years was most serious, as all employers found. One quotation from the reports of the Household Committee (August, 1918) will suffice:

"The servant problem is so dire, I scarcely know where to begin!

"For inferior day help (most difficult to secure at any price) we have to pay \$38, and if we can secure another, we shall have to pay \$40.

"The second cook is among the missing.

"Genevieve, our stand-by laundress, has left because of real illness, and of course this complicates the already trying laundry situation.

"We have two new engineers, who are 'doing.' More cannot be reported at present writing.

"Kitty, who has been with us eleven years, has gone.

"We have no baker, and for the present and until Miss Stewart returns, we are buying our bread and rolls.

"In the kitchen, we have one cook to cook for four hundred people. Miss Matthew had to get supper for this number when this one cook had her time off. We recommend that a second cook be engaged at \$40, and that at once.

"As this labor trouble continues to loom bigger and greater each month, we wish to prepare for the necessity of keeping up our cafeteria system in the dining-room by ordering now a steam, or gas and steam, table to be installed for the approaching fall and winter."

The cafeteria system was maintained for some years.

In 1921, with the smaller number of student nurses, all outside apartments were given up and all students brought under one roof, though graduates and others continued to have rooms outside to a greater or less extent.

Of the ever-present and ever-recurring problem of keeping the Home in condition; of the necessity of keeping costs at the lowest possible figure—a necessity imposed by the absolute lack of any resources other than the monthly payments from the County, figured on the lowest possible basis and frequently in arrears—and at the same time maintaining a standard worthy of an institution whose purpose was to inculcate ideals of home life as well as material efficiency, little can be said that is adequate.

A sewing-room turned out dresses, aprons, and household furnishings in quantity, and reported hours of weekly mending. The elevator, the heating plant, the laundry, were constantly under repair or extension, and as thirty or forty years passed over the Home, such problems of maintenance became more and more difficult and expensive. A new laundry was built in the north court in 1917, at a cost of \$11,500—the last addition to the old group.

Plans for a new Home were inevitable, and a beginning was made—but the war interfered.

In July, 1916, a committee of three members of the Board of Managers and the president ex officio met with three members of the Board of Advisors to "consider purchasing property on Lincoln Street and disposing of our present

property." By the end of the year the Board completed arrangements for the purchase of property on Polk Street (224 feet), Lincoln and Winchester streets (175 feet), as the site of a future new Home. The total price was to be about \$67,000; \$35,000 was paid in cash raised by placing a mortgage on the old property, and the rest was to be carried in the form of a mortgage on the new.

It was expected to raise funds for building by appeal to public interest, in the way the School's earlier undertakings had been carried through, and in the hope also of a generous endowment by some public-spirited man or men of wealth.

The plan, however, embodied a vision of something far greater than a mere Home. A Central College of Nursing Education had long been in Miss Wheeler's mind, even before her becoming superintendent of the School. Her interest and enthusiasm in this plan were shared by Mrs. Wood. The Central College would not only train women in the care of the sick, but educate them for broader fields of social service—the teaching of health in schools, industrial concerns, and institutions of all sorts; dietetics in all its branches; occupational therapy; and all allied social and philanthropic service.

The location of the Illinois Training School in the heart of the medical center of Chicago, its forty years of successful experience, its already broad affiliations and highly developed post-graduate work, all pointed to its being the logical nucleus of such a school. Indeed, such a development was implicit in the ideals of the founders of the Illinois Training School, though they labored in a day when to establish the hospital service of their vision or to train a nurse at all, was a radical step in social progress. The extensive and growing social service of the School in the County Hospital¹ was another evidence of the growth of the School into a more comprehensive institution.

Mrs. Wood made many trips and gave a great number of talks and addresses, developing the plan and presenting it

¹Little has been said of Social Service, as it is summed up in Chapter VIII.

before business men, civic organizations, and educators, and receiving marked encouragement from those in a position to evaluate the undertaking. Building and equipment would cost \$700,000 to \$800,000, and an endowment of \$1,000,000 would be no more than adequate to build up and carry on this ambitious and humanitarian program. Just what might have developed at that time if the war had not turned all energies in other directions, one cannot say.

The larger number of students in the Home and the consistent broadening of student interests brought about changes in the Home government and life. Feeling that the nurse's education was equal in content and value to other professional and technical education, and that the nurse should feel toward her School as a college graduate feels toward his Alma Mater, Miss Wheeler purposely and systematically encouraged student activities and School and class spirit. After free discussion and some earlier tentative moves, a full-fledged Student Self-Government Association was launched in 1922, with the full approval of the Board.

"It has given the Committee great satisfaction," reported Mrs. Magnus, "to observe how earnestly and soberly the students accept the responsibility, and how anxiously they uphold the standards of the School."

Under direction of a Student Council, which included Miss Wheeler and certain faculty and graduate representatives, various committees from the student body checked on the neatness and order of uniforms and rooms, planned social affairs, were big sisters to the "probies," and in various ways helped the weaker students over the hard places; they established also a system of honor credits in theory, deportment, uniforms, and practice, and expected every student to earn a certain number before receiving her diploma.

Several classes published Annuals at graduation; that of 1921, the Board ordered printed in large numbers for distribution in schools and libraries as a means of bringing the School to the attention of young people.

In 1918, a Students' Loan Fund was established from gifts and other special income.

Miss Lindsley, who came in 1912, brought into the Home such an "efficient, home-like, cheerful, and harmonious atmosphere," that when she left in 1917 to join Red Cross Unit No. 12, her loss was felt keenly. Miss Stewart, who took her place in a few months, remained till 1920, and Mrs. Trainor came in 1921—both capable Home directors.

Mrs. Wood continued as president from 1911 to 1917; in 1913 the Board asked their president to give her whole time to the work of the School, offering her a salary accordingly. Mrs. Wood, who had just been asked to take a similar position with the Juvenile Protective Association, after weighing the matter, decided to accept the Board's offer. The precarious position of the School during those years and the necessity of pushing its claims in order that it might maintain its position, together with the ambition to expand into a greater institution, made the full-time services of some able business man or woman most advisable. Mrs. Wood, already familiar with the work and wholly in sympathy with it, was excellently fitted to deal with its many problems.

At Mrs. Wood's resignation in 1917, Mrs. Charles B. Pierce became president for one year. Mrs. Rudolph Matz was elected president in 1918, and served till 1920. She was succeeded by Mrs. Carl M. Gottfried, who was elected in December, 1921.

In 1916 the Board had suffered the loss through death of Mrs. James M. Walker, a charter member, at one time president, and always faithful and able in whatever capacity she served.

In the death of Mrs. Orson Smith (Anna Rice) in March, 1917, the School lost "one of its most efficient officers, one of its wisest and most loyal friends," a woman of "keen resourceful mind, resolute character, and generous spirit." Mrs. Smith was a charter member and had served as treasurer for twenty-six years. Mrs. Harry F. Williams was

appointed her successor, and retained that office till 1921, when she became second vice-president, and Mrs. Gottfried succeeded as treasurer; Mrs. Gottfried, however, became president within a few months, and Mrs. Frederick B. Moorehead was elected treasurer, retaining office till December, 1923, when Mrs. Williams resumed the position.

In 1920, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith resigned from the Board, and her name was added to the list of honorary members for "her valiant service through many years."

Mrs. Charles H. Wacker became recording secretary in 1921.

The loss of Mrs. Henry L. Frank, who passed away early in 1922, was deeply felt. Mrs. Frank also was a charter member, and first acting treasurer; for thirty years—from 1892 till her resignation in 1921—she was recording secretary. "Her unfailing faithfulness, loyalty, and kindness" were impressed on all who knew her. "She had always a cordial welcome for the new member who came on the Board, and her judgment and just decisions were ever relied on."

In June, 1918, Mrs. Lawrence, now long an honorary member, passed away; her death brought to the minds of all familiar with the history of the School its early struggles, and no less the triumphs that were due in so large measure to Mrs. Lawrence's will and singleness of purpose. In the same year occurred the death of Mrs. William Penn Nixon, so long a tireless worker. In 1921, the name of Mrs. Lucy Flower was added to the lengthening list of those who had served and passed beyond. The death of Mrs. Ira Couch Wood in 1923, while still an active member of the Board, recalled forcefully the troubled days of her presidency and her value to the School.

Mrs. Daniel R. Brower, who had been elected to the Board in 1888 and had served faithfully for many years as chairman of the Household Committee and as second vice-president, died in 1924.

In November, 1923, Miss Wheeler tendered her resignation, to take effect early in 1924. Miss Wheeler's eleven years as superintendent were eleven years of continued expansion of Hospital and Training School activities; it was also a period of unusual difficulty—the political opposition to the School in the earlier years, the adjustment to the great new Hospital building, the war, and the equally difficult adjustments following the war. Her vision and executive ability made it possible for her to direct the Illinois Training School successfully through so trying a period, and at the same time cultivate, in the School and out, the broader aspects of nursing education.

CHAPTER VII

THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL IN WAR WORK

The Spanish-American War—Names of I. T. S. graduates who served—The World War—Unit 13—Unit 12—Experiences in France—Red Cross Home Service—Miss Hay's Red Cross service—Others in the Red Cross abroad—Names of I. T. S. graduates in the World War.

TWICE has the opportunity been given Illinois Training School Nurses to serve their country in time of war—first, during the Spanish-American War of 1898, and again during the World War in the years 1917–1918. Both times the response has been generous and ready.

During the Spanish War and in the months immediately following, over thirty I. T. S. nurses served in camps and military hospitals here, in Cuba, and in the Philippines. Trained women nurses in military hospitals were a new thing, and only grudgingly admitted, but these pioneers justified themselves so thoroughly that the need of them has never since been questioned. Marietta Meech, who at the time was serving on a transport for sick soldiers being brought to New York—"packed on the floor and in hammocks"—wrote in August, 1898:

"Major Powell has been surgeon of the U. S. R. for twenty-five years. He was very much pleased with our work, and could not say enough. You know how opposed the U. S. R. surgeons were to women nurses."

Letters from nurses at that time are of as great interest in picturing hospital conditions as are the letters of 1914–1918, though nurses of 1898 were nursing the sick rather than the wounded; there are likenesses—and marked contrasts.

Belle Harroun wrote from Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, to Miss McIsaac:

"First of all I want to say that I never so thoroughly appreciated the Illinois Training School as since being here. Twenty-five nurses from nearly as many different schools mingle together and all sleep in a ward in the officers' building. . . . We found the place in bad condition. The Hospital Corps has done as well as they could, but were much overworked. The place is assuming quite a hospital appearance now, but we have worked hard for it.

"There was considerable prejudice at first from the Hospital Corps, who didn't like taking orders from females, but we have won them over to a certain extent. The hospital is arranged in three buildings, four wards in each, and twenty-four beds in a ward. There is practically nothing but typhoid. I can tell you, it is interesting to have a whole ward full of typhoids. In one ward there were thirty plunges given in twenty-four hours."

Another letter, somewhat abridged, reads—

Ft. McPherson, Georgia
August 21, 1898

Dear Miss McIsaac:

At last we are where we have been trying to get for many months—in a military camp nursing the sick boys in blue. There are between fifty and sixty nurses gathered from all quarters of the United States. The Illinois Training School is represented by four of her graduates, Miss Huston, Miss Thirsk, Miss Holland, and Miss Gates. I hope you will not consider it vanity on our part if we say that your representatives compare very favorably with the other fifty-six, and are doing credit to your training. The work is very different from anything we ever did before, but we enjoy the new experience hugely. At present malaria is seeking victims in every quarter, particularly among the Northerners. We carry our little boxes of quinine, and when we wish to be particularly agreeable to anyone we take a social pill with him.

It has rained here every day for six weeks, minus the last three days, which I think accounts for the present state of health to a certain degree. When it rains, which it has done most of the time so far, we wear shortened dresses, carry umbrellas, and wear rubbers.

The chaplain confessed the other day that at first he, as well as others in authority, were not in favor of trained nurses in the camp, but their opinions have undergone a radical change by the trial, and they are all ready to give us the earth if they had it to give. The chaplain went to Washington and saw General Sternberger personally to tell him what an improvement the trained nurse was, and put in a request for more.

Most of our cases are typhoid and malarial fever, and we are kept very busy indeed. Most of our leisure moments are spent in writing letters to anxious parents for the boys. Of course the romantic side of the work, if there is a romantic side to real work, is entirely overshadowed by the hardships we have to undergo, but we would hate to miss this experience. A new nurse appeared on the scene yesterday. When the curtain went up she

was full of "brave soldier boy, self-sacrifice, and noble work," and begged the doctor to give her something difficult to prove her patriotism and try her skill, so he gave her night duty in a row of tents. This morning she came storming into the office tent, railing at the government, said the soldiers were fools for being here and the nurses also, and she for one wouldn't put up with such accommodations and was going straight home where she could make thirty dollars a week—and home she went. We don't know what became of her romantic notions, but think they were buried in the swamp. It is easy to see she wasn't trained in dear old Cook County.

The provisions for our accommodations here are very poor, as we are something they never expected to have here when the fort was established. For a while some of the nurses lived in a tent, but we are all in buildings now. Miss Holland and I have quarters in an unused kitchen. The range is our dressing-table, and we are designated as the Kitchen Queens. At night we hear the guards stationed about the camp calling out the hours as "Post number seven, one o'clock and all is well." In the morning at 5:30 the cannon booms forth and the Stars and Stripes are run up. Day nurses are on duty from 6:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., with an opportunity for two hurried meals in the mess hall where the troops eat, but we have table-cloths and napkins, which they do not. At 6 P.M. the bugle is sounded, sunset guns fired, Stars and Stripes lowered—all at the same time.

It is all very attractive at present, but I suppose the time will come when we will long for home, yet have to stay on duty, for our contracts are signed and we have sworn loyalty.

Yours cordially,
ANNIE L. GATES
EMMA HOLLAND

The following Illinois Training School nurses served in the Spanish-American War:

Class of 1889.—Harriet E. Sigsbee.

Class of 1892.—Mary Day Barnes.

Annie H. Beaton.

Emma Holland.

Margaret Huston.

Mrs. Jennie Duncan Hammer.

Effie Wolfe.

Bertha Lentz.

Marietta L. Meech.

Class of 1893.—Amelia Richie.

Mary E. Sloper.

Mrs. Emily Senn Fantus.

Harriet Jelly.

Class of 1894.—Mary McElin.

Martha B. Ellingson.

Mrs. Anna Gates King.

- Class of 1895.—Ida Virginia Parkes.
Mrs. Jane Stoker Sauer.
Louise E. Palmer.
- Class of 1896.—Mrs. Julia Woods Wagner.
Mrs. Bertha Griffiths Fowler.
Mary Cleland.
Annie Earle.
Mrs. Susan Holderman Howe.
- Class of 1897.—Mary Bird Talcott.
Mary I. Harroun.
Mrs. Lela Thirsk Feris.
Mrs. Anna Jensen Switzer.
Hannah Niehoff.
Mrs. Lillian Pearson Milligan.
Mrs. N. B. Bussel.
Estella Campbell.

In the fall of 1916, though it was still six months before the entry of the United States into the World War, interest in that great conflict was dominant, and nursing organizations were preparing for more active participation.

The Red Cross invited the Board of Managers of the Illinois Training School to join with the Presbyterian Hospital in forming Base Hospital Unit No. 13. On October 10, the Board voted unanimously to "co-operate in every way with the Presbyterian Hospital in furnishing supplies, nurses, and whatever the Red Cross should demand," and appointed Mrs. Edward Sauer to act as chairman for a committee from the Training School Board. The undertaking "involved the furnishing of the entire equipment of the beds for a five hundred-bed hospital (except mattresses and pillows), clothing for the patients in bed and when convalescing, and all surgical supplies for the operating room—about 42,000 articles."

Mrs. Sauer wrote "To raise \$5600 to finance this unit and to induce people to make over 5000 articles in these days when no one has time to sew and most women simply refuse to run a sewing-machine seemed an impossibility. However, after a meeting at which Mrs. August Magnus was

appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, the weight lifted decidedly.”

After many interviews and much telephoning, Mrs. Sauer found half a dozen or more clubs that willingly undertook sewing, while volunteer workers at the Red Cross shop prepared the gauze.

“Mrs. Gillette is assuming responsibility for one hundred garments, and Mrs. Tice is taking charge of the work-room at Congress Hall from 10 until 4 every Monday, and our alumnae and nurses and wives of the staff have done wonders in the way of work there. Mrs. Price of Tuberculosis has taken her half holidays to make one hundred pairs of bed socks. Miss Lindsley obtained our machines free of charge from the Singer Company, and has been more than kind in helping us. Finally, the silver lining appeared in the cloud when the Red Cross Board agreed to finance the unit for us.” (From Mrs. Sauer’s report to the Board.)

Later the Board donated \$500 to the Red Cross shop because of their assistance to the unit.

Through the hard work of the Committee from both institutions and the helpful co-operation of many friends, the necessary articles were made and the entire equipment secured. A number of Illinois Training School graduates joined Unit 13 and went overseas with it.

In January, 1917, Miss Daisy Urch of the class of 1913 and a member of the faculty of the School, was asked by the Board to organize nurses for Unit No. 12. Miss Urch became chief nurse, and forty other I. T. S. nurses joined, ten of whom were holding responsible positions in the School. Miss Lindsley, the Home director, went with the unit as dietitian.

On April 30, orders were received to mobilize, and on May 16 the nurses left Chicago for overseas. Miss Wheeler wrote of their going:

“A few evenings before the unit left us we had a little home gathering in the sitting-room. Toward the end we opened out the big United States flag which the Alumnae sent them, and, holding it high up, asked the ones who were leaving to stand under it; and so they were given a sort of benediction, though it made unprofessional lumps rise into one’s throat.”

The accident on shipboard which cost the lives of two nurses of the unit is well known, for those nurses were among

the very first Americans to lose their lives in service after our entry into the war. When the boat, the S. S. Mongolia, was only a few hours out, and target practice was being carried on, pieces from an exploding shell killed Mrs. Edith Ayres, Illinois Training School nurse of the class of 1913, and Miss Helen Wood of the Evanston Hospital Training School; Miss Emma Matzen, also of the Illinois Training School class of 1913, was wounded. The ship returned at once to New York. Miss Matzen was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City, where she made a good recovery. Mrs. Ayres was buried with military honors at her home in Attica, Ohio.

Miss Florence Hinton of the class of 1915, also a member of Unit No. 12, died while in service in France.

Because of "unusual merit in performance of their duties," Miss Urch and Miss Bertha Alexander, the latter of the class of 1910 and also in Unit No. 12, received special mention in the Haig despatches.

Daisy Burcham (Mrs. Anton Young), 1912, Unit 12, was later decorated by the Prince of Wales in recognition of her war service.

At her death in 1928, Miss Bertha Jones, who had served overseas with Unit 12 and also as chief nurse in U. S. Veteran Hospitals on her return, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

During May, 1917, thirteen more I. T. S. nurses responded to the Red Cross call; in November, 1917, seventy to seventy-five were reported in government service; by the close of the war approximately two hundred Illinois Training School nurses were doing Red Cross work abroad or nursing in the army or navy. In July, 1918, the Alumnae Association offered to extend the necessary \$100 to those students of the 1918 class who would enter Red Cross service at once and who would otherwise have to take time to earn that amount.

Letters from nurses in army service in France tell a vivid story of hard work, often under very difficult conditions,

though with not infrequent humorous incidents or happy experiences—in fact, the hardships and sacrifices appear disproportionately little in the letters written home during those days, especially the early days of the United States' participation.

The following is dated October 27, 1917:

Eighteenth General Hospital
B. E. F., France

My dear Miss Robinson:

I want to thank you for picking out such a nice family of nurses to send to us. They have been here three weeks and we feel that that is a pretty good trial. It has been a busy three weeks, even with the extra help. Things are quieting down, and we do not anticipate much work again until spring. Of course there will be pneumonia and trench feet. We have been having some chilblains on the hands of nurses already, but I hope they will soon be hardened. Very little sickness so far, and we are getting used to this climate. Very damp, as you no doubt know.

Wonderful organization here. We take in a convoy of two hundred patients nearly as easily as we admit one at C. C. H. The officers and N. C. O.'s make all the records; the privates carry the patients to the wards and give the baths and take care of the clothes. They are dressed at the Casualty Clearing Station, so the doctors do not disturb them until the usual time of dressing, in the forenoon.

About all the nurses have to do is to take temperatures, assign beds, and help with what they wish to. We have thirty-seven wards, so when you divide a convoy of two hundred into thirty-seven wards, you see no one has a very hard time. Most of our people will tell you this is the easiest time they have had since they entered training. There has never been a time so far when they have had to give up their half days.

At a meeting of chief nurses in Paris we found that only three of the units here had had much of anything to do. We, being one of the comparatively busy ones, felt quite puffed up.

Very sincerely yours,
DAISY D. URCH

Emily Lyon, 1912, wrote in November, 1917:

"You know there is always the horror of the censor hanging over our heads; however, I will do my best to give you an idea of what we are doing. In the first place, this part of France is not what got the country the 'sunny France' reputation. It rains a great deal and is inclined to be cold and damp even in summer. It is quite hilly. There are some small mountains back of camp, which we go over or around in order to get into the farming country beyond, where there are several quaint pretty villages that we visit when out walking. In one place about four miles away, we get very good chicken dinners.

"The hospital here has about 1800 beds, and is capable of some expansion. Sometimes we are full up, but usually they evacuate right away to have room for those coming in. We have no chronic cases; a man who will not be able to go to convalescent camp, and so back to the line in two weeks or so, is sent to England usually, and how happy the boys are when they get 'Blighty,' as they call it. I am on night duty now, and am getting an insight into the methods of getting patients in and out, as nearly all this work is at night. A convoy is usually from one to two or three hundred, and they are brought by ambulance to the reception tent. Here an M. O. assigns them to wards, and the orderlies carry them in. At the wards where we receive them, their clothing is immediately removed and put outside, as they are likely to be what the boys call 'chatty,' if direct from the lines, or they may have gas in them and be dangerous that way. A nurse was gassed in one of the hospitals from handling clothing from a gassed patient. Then they are bathed and if they are not very bad surgical cases go to sleep for twenty-four hours at least. They come from that awful place up there, the front line, yet are so cheerful and optimistic, and if they are going back, they go like real men, with few complaints and a song to keep their spirits good.

"We have a regular routine to the work, of course. Every week we have inspection by the Colonel, when everything must shine, and if the silver (?) is not properly shined the dirty pieces are put in a pail by some clever light duty man and carried about camp in a business-like way until the C. O. has gone."

A letter from Ruth Spencer, 1911, says:

"Nurses live in huts built long and narrow, two beds to a room, a stove, and a few books. Our mess-room is quite a charming place. We have a piano, victrola, a stove that opens in front like a grate, wicker chairs and furnishings. Some of the things were made by patients. We often find cabinet makers, and when we do we keep them busy. One patient made a piano bench and a cabinet for the victrola, both very good-looking pieces. We have lots of pretty, bright cushions and curtains, due to Miss Lindsley's artistic taste.

"We have an informal dance every Friday evening in our mess-room and invite the doctors and officers. Hallowe'en we had a fancy dress party, masked. Some of the costumes were great, considering the material.

"The weather is getting some colder, but not 'too bad,' as the English say. We feel it most when trying to bathe. We don our rain coats, rain hats, and rubber boots (for it rains most of the time now) and walk about a block or two to the bath house. There is no steam heat or any kind of heat. The food here is fair and not as scarce as we expected, but there are some things we simply cannot buy. The milk chocolate is good, but other sweets and coffee are not very good and are expensive."

Louise Hostman, 1909, has written of night duty:

"Nurses on night duty in France usually had full charge of two huts or tents, each having a capacity of forty-four patients. I experienced night duty twice in winter and once in midsummer. Winter night duty was not always pleasant, as coal was scarce, but usually a kind-hearted Tommy had 'pinched' a few pieces so the night sister could keep warm. During the winter we could enjoy the beautiful moon-light nights, which was not possible in summer, when 'Old Fritz' (enemy aeroplanes) came to see us very frequently.

"When there was an air raid, we would turn the legs of the cot under so the patient would be flat on the floor. Those able were wakened and sent to the trenches assigned to them, a procedure which they disliked very much. Then the nurses were to go to nearby trenches, and an orderly was left in charge. The nurses left reluctantly, as they all felt that their place was with the sick and wounded soldiers.

"The trenches dug in the compound of the nurses' quarters were about ten feet deep, and at first were covered by boards, dirt, and sandbags; but this was condemned, and the heavy covering was replaced by a water-proof one with some dirt over it."

Of the many doing Red Cross work, some gave the fine though less dramatic service of maintaining and extending the great Red Cross organization at home, while others worked in cities or camps or out-of-the-way communities in Europe or in Asia.

In this country Minnie Ahrens, class of 1897, was director of the Nursing Service for the Central Division of the American Red Cross, being given a year's leave of absence from her position as superintendent of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago. On Ellen V. Robinson, secretary to the Red Cross Nursing Service in Chicago, fell the responsibility of registering and assigning nurses to duty. Miss Noyes, who instituted the Red Cross Teaching Center in Chicago, spoke particularly of the volunteer work of Mrs. Tice, 1896, and Miss Lutz, 1892, the latter of whom, besides teaching, assisted in the direction of the Center.

Mrs. Ida Millman Tice, as chairman of the Educational Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross and supervisor of the Teaching Center, accomplished much original work in occupational training, and directed the training of thousands of women in Home Care of the Sick, Dietetics, and Invalid Occupations. Mr. Marquis Eaton, chairman of

the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, said of her at the time of her death in October, 1918:

"The death of Mrs. Frederick Tice constitutes a loss to the American Red Cross which is positively irreparable. The community which she so gloriously served is entitled to know that she has finally given her life for the cause. When conditions become normal, the Red Cross will plan some public service, at which appropriate testimony can be given to the sacrificial work of one of the bravest and most loyal women of our acquaintance."

Such a memorial service was held for Mrs. Tice on October 25, 1919.

These and many others carried on at home the work that was essential to success abroad as well as that which was of so great immediate value to their community.

Of those in Europe, none did more or more important work or received greater recognition than Helen Scott Hay, of the class of 1895, and superintendent of her School from 1906 to 1912.

At the time that the war broke out (1914), Miss Hay was about to sail from New York to Bulgaria to help in organizing a school for nurses in Sofia, in response to a request of Queen Eleanora to the American Red Cross. Miss Hay had been appointed to this work by Miss Jane A. Delano, director of American Red Cross Nursing Service, Washington, D. C. Plans were quickly changed, however, and Miss Hay was asked to assist in the selection of nurses for the ten units of the "Mercy Mission," which sailed September 12, 1914, on the relief ship *Red Cross* (the converted *S. S. Hamburg* of the Hamburg-American Line) for the warring countries—"sailed amid the salutation of bells ringing and whistles blowing all the way down the Hudson and through the Bay."

Miss Lyda Anderson, Illinois Training School class of 1904, who sailed on the *Red Cross* with Miss Hay, writes:

"The entire direction of the nursing personnel of this group was placed in charge of Miss Hay. Such an office called for exceptional ability and experience. Miss Hay, who through extensive travel had gained an understanding of conditions in foreign lands, and as an educator and hospital executive had learned to understand and appreciate the nursing groups of

our many schools with their various systems and standards, met Miss Delano's requirement for a nurse director for this most hazardous and difficult expedition. . . . Miss Hay assumed the duties of this office with her usual courage, great conscientiousness, patriotism, and loyalty."

To her fell the responsibility of harmonizing the aims and ambitions of one hundred and twenty-six nurses from twelve states.

"Miss Hay has brought out to us that neither the best bandage nor the deft handling of a wound will win for us a place among those we hope to assist; the keen and ready sympathy that we show them will make our mission,"

wrote one of the nurses in her diary.

At Falmouth, England, where the units separated, Miss Hay went with the two units to Russia. After about three weeks in St. Petersburg, where the American Mission was received by Maria Feodorovna, mother of the Czar, the party, with their Russian personnel, journeyed on to Kief, nine hundred miles distant, on the River Dnieper.

A large building of the Polytechnic Institute, turned over to war needs as were so many school buildings, was selected for use as the hospital. The scrubbing under captaincy of Miss Hay and the chief nurses was recorded by her in a report—

"What our twenty-four nurses did to those dirt-littered wards is a poem in itself and a subject right worthy for an epic of knighthood."

The hospital contained four hundred beds. In December, three months after leaving New York, the Mission began its actual care of Russian soldiers from battles in the Carpathian Mountains. With the arrival of the first patients the Church held a ceremony of blessing the hospital to its intended use; many townspeople as well as the clergy attended.

Miss Hay resigned in June, 1915, her work of organization being completed. She was awarded the Cross of St. Anne by the Russian government.

An account of the experiences of the American nurses is given by Miss Hay herself in a letter from Kief, dated February 11, 1915. These are brief selections only:

"Except for times of admission and discharge of patients this would seem a rather ordinary men's surgical hospital. It is when they come to us weary, so weary, a long line of limping folk, with stretchers bearing the totally incapacitated, that one feels it's *war*, and one senses in some small degree the awful slaughter going on miles away that wrecks all these lives and makes strong men in a minute helpless and defenseless as babies. And when they leave, I believe it is even sadder. With us I know these good soldiers are happy. It is most gratifying to feel the affection that springs up in their hearts for all the 'Amerikansky' sisters, even with the most querulous and irritable when they've been here a day or so. Whatever the Russian government may one day formally and officially decide to say, there is one thing I'm sure of—every Russian soldier who has been here is our friend and grateful adherent. We don't need any extensive knowledge of Russian to know they leave with us their everlasting gratitude and blessings. It is indeed a blessed privilege to serve them.

"The difference in the Russian calendar made two Christmases and two New Years. At our American Christmas Eve, the soldiers peering over the balustrade were invited in and enjoyed all our fun quite as much as we did. For their Christmas there were a tree and presents for all the patients, candy, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, etc., provided by the Russian Red Cross. A magician and Russian singer and balalaika player gave a taking program first, and then the gifts were distributed and all were happy.

"We have many holidays here; just now all the Russian sisters are off a day each, because following a most unusual event everybody takes three days off. The event in this case was Czar Nicholas' visit to Kief.

"We had received word the previous day by Imperial decree, we Americans, doctors and nurses, were all to be at the station that evening to see His Majesty. At 5:15 we all left in sleighs and arrived in the much decorated rooms designed for his reception. We had been advised to wear our caps and full uniform, which are much prettier than our coats, which are ugly and shabby now. Many soldiers and cadets marched in first. There were perhaps fifty or so of the nobility hereabouts, people of wealth and position and those high up in military, naval, and Red Cross circles. Many of the ladies were in full dress and the men in full court uniform, among which latter were the Gentlemen of the Czar's Chamber, and the like. One personage, from whose gorgeousness we could scarcely take our eyes, was a Cossack in the most splendid trappings mortal mind could possibly conceive, it would seem. We waited perhaps an hour and a half, but the coming of so many people made it less wearisome. At length we knew he was near from the shouts of the people waiting outside to see him. Soon an automobile drew up, from which he descended—the Czar of all the Russias, looking very simple in just such a colonel's uniform as our own younger doctors are wearing. Dr. Egbert [the director of the two units] being of higher rank, the Czar saluted him. At first the Czar didn't grasp just who we were, but it was a positive joy to see his face light up with unmistakable pleasure when the Red Cross official said we were Americans. He shook hands with all the doctors and spoke briefly with them, and then



MRS. HENRY L. FRANK
(HENRIETTE GREENEBAUM)



with the three supervisors, and I found myself talking to him. He was so friendly, so simple, such a nice, kindly gentleman. The first thing he said was, 'I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long.' He said also that he was sorry there had been no time to go to our hospital, and thanked us for 'the good care you are giving my soldiers.' He talked with many as he went down the line and won us all by his directness and simplicity.

"This afternoon we have had another important general visit us. He asked one soldier (as they all do) how he got along with the American sisters speaking no Russian, and the soldier replied, 'What need to understand when they do everything for you?' Always the soldiers assure their interrogators that they understand us perfectly and get along 'Ochen-horosho,' i.e., very well."

During the summer of 1915, Miss Hay visited Sofia and went over the situation carefully with Queen Eleanora, who was still eager to establish a school for nurses. Under approval of the Red Cross, Miss Hay, in spite of the unusual difficulties of the moment, remained in Bulgaria to aid the Queen in organizing a school. By September, 1915, Miss Hay and Miss Rachel C. Torrance, a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing, New York City, her able assistant, were able to begin their labors with eight pupils—just as Bulgaria was announcing her entrance into the war on the side of the Central Powers. Queen Eleanora, herself a graduate nurse and a woman of sound wisdom and good sense, was most solicitous for the well-being of the American nurses as well as for the success of the school, inviting the nurses to the palace for tea, arranging for various ladies in Sofia to meet them, and frequently visiting the school and hospital.

Unfortunately, on account of war conditions, the work could not be carried out as planned. At Bulgaria's entrance into the war, the direction of her entire hospital service was taken over by the German Red Cross. The German surgeon in charge of the hospital where the school was established, "had no wish to divide his authority in the hospital with any woman; he was not interested in a nurses' school; he was increasingly intolerant of everything American and of Americans with whom he had no desire to co-operate. The situa-

tion became very difficult, and finally it was agreed to relinquish the school to the German hospital authorities, the American nurses to go as Her Majesty desired to assist in the care of a needy refugee colony in Philippopolis. That the pupils, who at first decided to leave in a body, were induced to accept the change and that they 'stuck to their guns' to the end of the war, was a source of great satisfaction to their teachers." (Miss Hay)

. Miss Torrance has written an account of their work in Philippopolis:

"By arrangement of the Queen, Miss Hay and her assistant [Miss Torrance] were met at the train by the Good Samaritan Society. Through these ladies they met many of the townspeople and were taken at once into their confidence. The Good Samaritans, already giving what care they could to the needy, welcomed this new help. The town was divided into six 'quarters,' and Miss Hay without delay became a visiting nurse carrying a regulation bag with needed supplies, one of the good Samaritans frequently going with her and marveling at the many things that could be done for better hygienic conditions and for the sick in their homes. Her ready acquisition of Bulgarian expressions enabled her soon to make visits alone.

"The normal population was nearly doubled by the influx of refugees from several wars, living in the most crowded way in all sorts of buildings, e.g., an abandoned cafe, a burnt-out theatre, barracks put up for the purpose, etc. Information was obtained from the city doctors and from parish priests as to where visits were needed. Miss Hay says of the work,

" 'At first we sought them. Soon they sought us, and after that the question was how much we could manage to give to all who needed help. The needs and problems were legion, and it took careful planning to make our efforts most effectual. The distances were long; there were no street-cars or Fords, and the Turkish cobblestones or foot-deep mud was wearisome. Our clientele was a motley one, as varied as the patches in our Turkish Fatima's ragged and voluminous trousers. Resident Bulgarians, Spanish Jews, Greeks, Turks, and Gypsies, refugees from Macedonia, Greece, Turkey, Serbia, Roumania, each holding himself a good Bulgarian, but marked in dress, in custom, and often in religion by the land of most recent sojourn. The Wallachian nomads with their flocks and herds were frequently in our district, always knitting, knitting, on horseback or walking or standing gossiping with their neighbors. To know and become a useful, though a very small, part in the lives of all these kindly, needy folk was an experience interesting indeed beyond my power to tell. . . . No sooner had we gotten the epidemic of boils under control than mumps and whooping cough came along. Always we had scabies and malaria, and starvation showed in the waxy ashen faces everywhere.'

“Very opportunely came added funds of five thousand dollars from the American Red Cross, which was used in operating soup kitchens, the management of which was taken over by the United Charities Committee formed by the several welfare organizations of the city—Eastern Catholics, Roman Catholics, Jews, Armenians, Mohammedans, and Protestants.

“On her last day in Philippopolis Miss Hay was the guest of honor at a very big afternoon tea given by the president of the Good Samaritan Society, and was presented with gifts and a handwrought diploma from them. Queen Eleanora was at the time ill in a hospital in Dresden, but sent telegraphic messages and an aide with the gift of a watch bearing the royal monogram. Somewhat earlier, Miss Hay had received from Her Majesty the jeweled cross of the Good Samaritan, given to those who have done conspicuous service. The Bulgarian Red Cross Society gave her its decoration of the first order, this being the first time a foreign woman had received it.”

Miss Hay and Miss Torrance were recalled at the United States' entry into the war. Miss Hay next served for ten months as director of the Department of Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick of the Nursing Service, A. R. C., under Miss Jane Delano, who in May, 1918, released her to assist Miss Goodrich in organizing the Army School of Nursing. Late in October, 1918, she was appointed chief nurse in the newly organized A. R. C. Commission to the Balkans, and sailed just after the Armistice. There Miss Hay worked for another year, when she was appointed director of the American Nursing Service in Europe, with headquarters in Paris. Her duties included nursing supervision of A. R. C. nurses in the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and the Balkans; assisting in the program of child welfare in the countries aided, with preparation of groups to take over that work upon the withdrawal of the A. R. C.; and, of utmost importance, the creation of a number of modern schools of nursing to educate women for the needed nursing work.

Miss Hay's service with the American Red Cross was ended in June, 1922, when the program in Europe was virtually completed—“eight years of service, all inconceivably rich in opportunity, experience, and associations, and we trust helpful to our fellowmen. To our co-workers for their inspir-

ing, unselfish, and loyal labors is due the praise—nurses the majority, and many of them from our beloved I. T. S.”—to quote Miss Hay herself.

Charlotte Burgess, class of 1904, and a member of the faculty of the Training School, had been appointed chief nurse of the Chicago Unit before the sailing of the ship *Red Cross* for the war zone. She was one of two chief nurses with the A. R. C. units in Kief. Alice Gilborne, 1903, also gave outstanding service with the A. R. C. units in Kief, Russia, in 1914–1915, and in Roumania in 1917.

Mathild Krueger (Mrs. Thomas J. Lamping), 1897, did notable work with the American Red Cross from November, 1914, to May, 1915, when she was in charge of the twelve nurses who with six doctors constituted a unit stationed at Gievgili, Serbia.

“Tobacco sheds were converted into temporary hospitals, and Austrian prisoners were trained to help care for the sick and wounded soldiers, whose daily average number was twelve hundred. Because of the unspeakable unsanitary conditions, inadequate food, lack of supplies and facilities, ten nurses and four doctors contracted typhus fever. Two of the doctors died.”

—From notes by Mrs. Lamping on the work of the unit.

Mrs. Lamping was invalided home in May, 1915. In 1924 she was awarded a Cross of Mercy and Diploma by King Alexander of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Cora F. Hobein, 1914, was with the Red Cross in Siberia from September, 1918, to June, 1919, and then went with a transport of soldiers from Vladivostok, Siberia, to Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Katrina Hertzner, 1904, gave a long and varied service. In 1914–1915, she was with the American Red Cross Hospital at Budapest, Hungary, where she was decorated by the Austro-Hungarian government, receiving a citation in connection with the decoration. The following year she was acting as supervising nurse of a Sanitary Commission consisting of eight nurses and a medical director, working in the military prison camps in the Trans-Baikal district in Siberia. Their work was mainly

“arranging for the segregation of the sick from the well, the transfer of medical officers from the officers’ prison camps to those of the enlisted personnel for professional duty among the sick, *attempts* to ameliorate sanitary conditions, and the distribution of clothing among the prisoners, who were poorly clothed, starved and frozen in that devastating climate—50° below zero during that winter in Irkutsk. A statement of the unbelievable conditions encountered in the military prison camps of Siberia would fill volumes.”—(Miss Hertzner)

Another member of the class of 1904 who early responded to the Red Cross call for overseas service was Alice C. Beatle (Mrs. Frederick W. Cobb), who went as head nurse of a unit (later known as Unit E) sent to Budapest, Hungary. From October, 1914, to October, 1915, they conducted a two-hundred-bed hospital in a building formerly a school for the blind, where they cared for about two thousand patients. Miss Beatle received the Red Cross Decoration from the Austro-Hungarian government, Archduke Franz Salvador presenting the decoration in the name of the Emperor Franz Joseph.

In the early months of the war, Dr. Caroline Hedger, 1892, carried on valuable refugee relief work in Belgium under the auspices of the Chicago Woman’s Club. Mary Connard, 1913, and Louise Egle, 1907, went to Germany with an early Red Cross unit, Miss Egle as a chief nurse. Marie Ostlin, 1913, worked with the Swedish Red Cross in Russia and Germany. Eleanor Soukup, 1912, went to Russia with a Red Cross unit, but when the unit was recalled Miss Soukup with others was sent to Persia by certain philanthropic Russians to care for Russian soldiers there; at Kermanshah, in June, 1916, she married Dr. Brown S. McClintock, who had also gone to Russia with the unit and had been sent to Persia.

An interesting piece of relief work was that of Marie Glauber, class of 1915, who was one of the Red Cross Commission sent to Greece in the fall of 1918, and who went to the island of Mitylene, then the shelter of some 52,000 Greek refugees from Asia Minor. In recognition of her

intelligent and courageous work, the Greek government decorated Miss Glauber with the military Medal of Merit.

Mary Day Barnes, 1892, and Mabel Blackmar, 1896, had interesting experiences with the American Red Cross in Siberia. Mrs. Pearl Fogler, 1916, served there also. A glimpse of the experiences of Illinois Training School nurses in that seemingly remote part of the world comes through even brief selections from their letters. These are from Miss Barnes':

"Novonikolaevsk, August 19, 1919: We are now moving out of here, i.e., the American women personnel are. The Bolsheviki are coming right along. The Russian army offers little resistance. We left Omsk not because of any immediate danger but because if they (the Bolsheviki), got very near, the other people would make a mad rush to go down the line. We might have a train in readiness, but it would be a question whether we could get an engine, as many of the engineers are Bolsheviki. There are probably a million people in Omsk, half of whom want to come down the line.

"On the line, September 8: We left Novonikolaevsk Tuesday night about ten o'clock, attached to a Russian sanitary train. Our car (an American box, or freight car) was made into two rooms, one at each end, with a hall the width of the wide outside doors, between. In each bedroom were a long table, two long benches, and four cots. There were two windows in each bedroom, about eighteen inches wide and two feet long, built near the ceiling so you had to stand on your cot to look out. We each took a cot with us, our own enamel wash basin and pitcher, a large bottle of boiled drinking water, etc. That is how we lived, and it would have been comfortable except for two things: you could not look out unless you sat by the open door; as there were no springs, the bumping was something awful, but I did not mind that except as one could neither read nor write when the car was in motion. Our dining car was another freight car with two long tables and four long benches, and a stove for heating purposes in the middle. A small kitchen was built in one end with a good brick cook stove, and our luggage was piled in the other end. Our third car had thirty-six wooden bunks (no mattresses). In that were refugees—a Russian lady and her little daughter who were going down to meet her husband at Vladivostok; a man who is working for the Red Cross and who is scared to death of the Bolsheviki, as he once had to decide something against them, and knows that he is spotted and that it is sure death if they catch him; and a Russian lady with eleven of her children, her French maid and Russian maid—they are the Vanderbilts of Russia, but they were refugees at Novonikolaevsk and this is the only way they can get down the line.

"Irkutsk, September 16: We reached here yesterday. Miss Blackmar has spent ten weeks on the train traveling back and forth since she landed in June."

Following are the Illinois Training School nurses who served in the World War, either in the army or navy, or in the Red Cross abroad:¹

- Alexander, Bertha M., '10, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Anderson, Anna Elizabeth (Mrs. Kreider), '17, Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.; Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Anderson, Cora Maud (Mrs. Goderich), '10, Camp Upton, N. Y.
Anderson, Lyda, '04, A. R. C., Vienna, Austria, 1914-1915.
Ayres, Edith W. (Mrs.), '13, Base Hospital Unit 12; killed May 20, 1917, on board the Mongolia crossing to France.
Bader, Cora, '12, Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.
Baker, Aurel, '12, A. R. C., Kief, Russia, 1914-1915; Base Hospital 36, A. E. F., France.
Baker, Elnora, '16, overseas.
Baker, Florence Edna, '10, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Baker, Grace E., '99, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Barnes, Mary Day, '92, A. R. C., Siberia.
Barnes, Nora E., '03, Base Hospital, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Barr, Lillian M., '08, Unit 11, B. E. F., Base Hospital 38.
Bascom, Mildred K. (Mrs. Ford), '12, U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Bea, Minnie E., '08, Camp Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
Beatle, Alice C. (Mrs. Frederick W. Cobb), '04, A. R. C., Budapest, Hungary, 1914-1915; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; West Baden Hospital, West Baden, Ind.
Beehler, Clara Louise, '14, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Benson, Marion, '17, U. S. Post Hospital, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.
Bergey, M. Elma, '12, Infant Welfare, France.
Biggert, Helen, '08, Unit 32, France.
Bigelow, Jessie Ethel, '06, U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.
Blackmar, Mabel, '96, A. R. C., Siberia.
Boettger, Selma, '17, Camp Cody, N. M., A. M. C. Base Hospital.
Burcham, Daisy (Mrs. Anton Young), '12, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Burgess, Charlotte, '04, A. R. C., Kief, Russia, 1914-1915.
Buzza, Mary Josephine, '06, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Caldwell, Frances I., '09, Base Hospital Unit 36, A. E. F., France.
Campbell, Estella, '97, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.; Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Carenduff, Margaret Belle, '13, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Carter, Ethel, '17, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; overseas.
Chamberlain, Josephine, '11, Base Hospital 49, overseas.

¹This list has been compiled from whatever sources were available—records, notes and letters, Alumnae Reports, and information given in response to appeals to the Alumnae through the Report. Neither the School nor Alumnae Association had complete records of graduates in service—and could not when so many enlisted or enrolled in other places.

- Chapman, Harriet, '10, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Cohen, Rebecca, '11, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Collins, Anna M., '14, Base Hospital 12, France.
Comes, Alma (Mrs. Newton Smith), '17, Camp Beauregard, La.
Connard, Mary, '13, A. R. C., Naumberg, Germany, 1916-1917; Unit 12, France.
Cramer, Clara M., '07, Base Hospital 50, Ft. Riley, Kan.; France.
Crawford, Estelle B., '03, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Daugherty, Bessie M., '07, Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Calif.
Davis, Sybil, '18, U. S. General Hospital 26, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
Denny, Grace, '02, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Dumont, Veronica C., '15, Camp Upton, N. J.
Egle, Louise, '07, A. R. C., Naumberg, Germany, 1916.
Eighme, Eva M., '13, Unit 13, overseas.
Erbaugh, Blanche, '12, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Ewing, Mary Maxine, '15, Unit 13, France.
Ferguson, Helen, '14, Base Hospital 65, Sec. 5., A. E. F.
Ferguson, Mildred H., '15, U. S. General Hospital 1, Gun Hill Roads, N. Y.
Fite, Sue G., '18, Base Hospital, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Camp Oglethorpe, Ga.
Fogler, Pearl L. (Mrs.), '16, A. R. C., Siberia.
Foltz, Effie J., '01, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Gadde, Jennie M., '15, Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Base Hospital 117, France.
Gambie, Bessie B., '13, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Gary, Pearl, '14, Base Hospital 27 and Camp Hospital 27, France; Mobile Hospital 1.
Gilborne, Alice, '03, A. R. C., Kief, Russia, 1914-1915; Roumania, 1917.
Gillespie, Cora E., '99, Base Hospital Unit 50, Seattle, Wash.
Glauber, Marie Clare, '15, A. R. C. in the Balkans.
Gordon, Mary E., '15, Infant Welfare, France; A. R. C. Military Hospital No. 6.
Grimes, Grace (Mrs. Landell), '16, U. S. Base Hospital 13; Evacuation No. 7; overseas.
Grimes, Nellie B., '97, France.
Grundy, Phoebe M., '10, Unit 12, France.
Hakanson, Hilma Charlotte, '16.
Hampton, Frances, '13, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Harris, Stella (Mrs. M. H. Clay), '17, Base Hospital Unit 11, B. E. F.
Hart, Mary V., '11, Unit 13, France.
Havey, I. Malinde, '10, Unit 13, Base Hospital 36, A. E. F., France.
Hay, Helen Scott, '95, A. R. C., Kief, Russia, 1914-1915; Bulgaria, 1915-1917; Director of Nurses, A. R. C. in Europe, January, 1920, to June, 1922.
Hedger, Caroline, M. D., '92, Relief Work, Belgium.
Herriman, Edith, '04, Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.
Hertzer, Katrina, '04, A. R. C., Austria-Hungary, 1914-1915; Siberia, 1915-1916.

- Hettinger, Anna, '10, Unit 13, France.
Herman, Josephine V., '15, Camp Meade; A. R. C. in Czechoslovakia.
Hildebrand, Anna C. Boyson, '14, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Hinton, Beatrice, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.; Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.
Hinton, Florence Anne, '14, Base Hospital Unit 12, France; died January 22, 1918, in service.
Hoagland, Jennie, '11, A. R. C., France, Germany, Serbia, 1918-1919.
Hobein, Cora F., '14, A. R. C., Siberia.
Hoffman, Clara E., '10, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Holm, Florence (Mrs. Kelly), '14, Camp Merritt, El Paso, Tex.
Hooker, Dora Leone (Mrs. Maloney), '16, Unit 53, France.
Horn, Leonie Elizabeth, '12, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Hoskyn, Emma J., '15, Unit 12, France.
Hostman, Louise, '09, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Howland, Bessie, '07, U. S. Base Hospital, Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Huckleberry, Laura, '13, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Huston, Fannie Fern, '16.
Jacques, Albina, '16, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Jensen, Aileen, '16, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Jones, Margaret Bertha, '15, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Judy, Zella Maude, '15, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Juttner, Elizabeth Mary, '05, U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.
Keeran, Lida, '07, Ft. Riley, Kan.
Kemper, Kate M., '03, Arsenal, Raritan, N. J.
Krauss, Louise A., '16, Camp Dix, N. J.
Krueger, Mathild H. (Mrs. Thomas J. Lamping), '97, A. R. C., Serbia, 1914-1915.
Kuehl, Ethel, '14, Base Hospital 7, France.
Kuehl, Margaret A., '09, Unit 13, France.
Larson, Freda, '15, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
LeMasters, Nancy, '14, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Lewis, Lydia, '12, Unit 13, France.
Lollar, Bertha C. (Mrs.), '11, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Lonergan, Grace May, '16.
Lyon, Elizabeth, '14, Base Hospital 12, France.
Lyons, Emily R., '12, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Macallum, Jean, '94, with Canadian Forces in France.
Mahoney, Kathryn M., '12, Base Hospital Unit 12, France; A. R. C., Montenegro, 1919.
Matzen, Emma, '13, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
McCune, Gladys, '08, Isolation Hospital for Meningitis, Alexandria, La; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Base Hospital 29, England; Evacuation Hospital 21, France.
McElin, Mary, '94, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
McKeen, Alma B., '14, Unit 13, France.

- McMillan, Ethel, '13, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
McRae, Mary E., '14.
Mill, Gertrude Elizabeth, '16, A. R. C., Siberia.
Miller, Lena Bronson (Mrs.), '11, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Monteski, Helen, '16, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; U. S. Army General Hospital 36, Detroit, Mich.
Morris, Nellie R., '11, overseas.
Murray, Edith Maud, '10, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Mustaine, Lulu, '13, Base Hospital, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Nykanen, Wilhelmina, '14, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Oberg, Helma M., '16, Ft. Logan, Colo.; Unit 62, France.
Ostlin, Marie, '13, Swedish Red Cross in Russia and Germany.
Panzlau, Martha, '12, overseas.
Paulson, Belletta, '14, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Pawlish, Ella A., '13, Base Hospital 12, France.
Penna, Ellen L., '13, Navy Nurse Corps, San Diego, Calif., 1918-1919.
Perrine, Grace, Camp Upton, N. Y.
Pfaff, Anna C., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Pfaff, Helen J., '13, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Pitt, Clara A., '17, Base Hospital 38; Unit 11, A. E. F., France.
Powers, Margaret, '07, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Purdum, Sarah E., '10, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Quackenbush, Mary Etta, '06, Camp Lewis, Seattle, Wash.
Quammen, Sena, '12, Infant Welfare, France; A. R. C., Serbia, 1919-1920.
Randall, Grace, '18, Spartanburg, S. C.
Reagles, Vernice, '16, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Regez, Alma, '14, U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., and Chelsea, Mass.
Reid, Agnes W. (Mrs. L. A. Duffin), '12, Base Hospitals 36 and 90, A. E. F., France.
Robinson, Kathryn Irene (Mrs. John B. Matthews), '15, Base Hospitals 13 and 34, A. E. F., France; Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2, Paris, France.
Robinson, Wilhelmina, '06, B. E. F. and A. E. F., France, 1914-1918.
Ruden, Clara W., '16, Base Hospital 12, France.
Rustad, Glenda, '18, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Schlund, Elsie L., '07, Base Hospital, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; U. S. A. Base Hospital, France.
Schoonover, Ruth, '12, Base Hospital 90, A. E. F., France.
Schuenke, Clara E., '15, Camp Jackson, S. C.
Shortridge, Annabel, '16, U. S. Base Hospital 13, France.
Silcox, Alice Eva, '12, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Skyrud, Marie, '08, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill; Base Hospital 66, France; Camp Hospital 52.
Soukup, Eleanor (Mrs. McClintock), '12, A. R. C., Kief, Russia, 1914-1915; Tabriz, Persia, 1915-1917.

- Spencer, Ruth, '11, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Stahl, Nellie M., '14, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Streitmatter, Budy M., '12, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Stupka, Caroline, '17, Camp Travis, Tex.
Sullivan, Minnie Grace, '12, France.
Sweet, Olive Blanche, '12, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Thompson, Katherine, '04, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Thomsen, Ellen (Mrs. Mark Wanamaker), '13, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Trevillon, Minnie E., '16, Camp Meade, Ala.
Urch, Daisy, '13, 18th General Hospital, B. E. F., France; Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Urch, Lillian, '07, Camp Ft. Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
Umberger, Grace E., '09, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Van Alstine, A. Harriet, '14, Base Hospital Unit 12, France.
Veitch, Martha B., '06, Emergency Hospital, Rockford, Ill.
Waite, May Elizabeth, '08, Camp Lewis, Seattle, Wash.
Walker, Florence E., '04, Camp Wheeler, Va.; West Baden Hospital, West Baden, Ind.
Warner, Hazel June, '16.
Wilkinson, Mabel, '09, B. E. F. Base Hospital 23, 1915-1916.
Williams, Katherine, '16, A. R. C. Military Hospital 5, Serbia 1919-1920.
Williamson, Anne, '01, Camp McHenry, Md.
Williamson, Mildred, '18, Camp Cody, Ft. Bayard, N. M.
Wilson, Bertha G., '08, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Wood, Evelyn, '96, Camp Dix, N. Y.; Base Hospital 50, A. E. F.
Young, Ruth Elizabeth, '14, Base Hospital 27 and Camp Hospital 27, France; Mobile Hospital 1.

CHAPTER VIII

SOCIAL SERVICE

Social work in the early days—Establishment of the Social Service Department—Miss Prentiss—Character of the work—Plan for unified service—Co-operation of the Board of Education—Occupational Therapy: establishment and work—Social Service in the Psychopathic—Number of workers—Student training in Social Service.

ALTHOUGH the Social Service Department was not established till after thirty years of the School's existence, the influence of the nurses in the Hospital beyond their nursing service alone was marked from the beginning. Says the recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, in the Second Annual Report (1882):

"It is not only the different care that these patients receive, which is the difference between skilled and unskilled labor, but the moral tone of the wards, as affected by our nurses, that is very noticeable. Especially is this so in the obstetrical department. In times past the mother went out with her child wrapped in a warm sheet, but through the influence of the Training School material is donated for a suit of clothing, which the mother makes while in the Hospital. This, with the humanizing influence she receives at the hands of a refined and gentle woman, makes her willing to go out with her comfortably clad child and work for it.... There is a moral atmosphere in the wards of the Training School that must purify and elevate the inmates, especially the women."

The records of the School from the first reveal also the humanitarian interest of the Board, the superintendent, and the nurses in helping to make the County patients as happy and hopeful as possible, whether in providing a Christmas party, or securing clothing for the destitute. Toys were bought for the children, and by raising subscriptions among themselves and their friends the women of the Board furnished the children's ward with chairs, tables, pictures, and clothing. Not a year and hardly a month passed without some voluntary service of this kind.

The Social Service Department was established at Cook County Hospital through the efforts of the Illinois Training School in 1911. Mrs. Wood (who became president of the Board in that year) was deeply interested in the project and worked hard for it.

"The fundamental idea of a municipal hospital is that it is a public charity; it was founded for the destitute sick, to provide for those who cannot provide for themselves when overtaken by disease. Sickness is not alone a medical fact, but a social one of most tremendous significance. Many people are sick because they are poor and ignorant, and if not treated socially their sickness may lead to the ruin of entire families. Therefore, in the most progressive hospitals, the social-service worker is recognized as a necessity,"

wrote Mrs. Wood, in a pamphlet on "The Illinois Training School for Nurses" (1912).

The County Board asked the Training School to put into the Hospital a Social Service nurse under the supervision of the School, as part of their regular work. In July, Miss Marion Prentiss of the I. T. S. class of 1897, who had also had special training in social work at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, was asked to undertake the new work, and by December the department was organized and in working order. Miss Prentiss has continued as head of the department to the present time. Her progressive spirit and breadth of understanding have enabled the department to keep abreast of the constantly growing Hospital and the ever-increasing demands on Social Service, while her keen personal interest in her "cases" and her happy gift of arousing a like interest in others has been an occasion of gratification to the Board.

During the first year there was just one worker; at the end of the third year there were seven. It was estimated a little later that the cost of Social Service was about one dollar per case, included in the appropriation to the Training School.

"The Social Service Department of Cook County Hospital finds work for the destitute, friends for the friendless, homes for the nameless babies, and shelter and work for their pitiful mothers. It co-operates with every charitable organization in Chicago, and if there is no organiza-

tion to fit the case, the department takes care of it. There is no duplication of effort—every case is registered daily with the Central Bureau of the United Charities. This department does the best and most fundamental kind of preventive work.”

A paper written by Miss Prentiss tells further about the beginning:

“The Social Service Department was founded as a direct result of some work done by the United Charities in the Hospital, and of the lectures given in Chicago that year by Dr. Richard Cabot of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The work was started with the unmarried mothers in the maternity ward, on the suggestion of Miss Julia Lathrop, who said that the ‘blackest page in the books of the County Hospital was the one on which were recorded the names of the mothers who had left the Hospital with their babies, penniless, homeless, and friendless.’ Though this hospital was probably no more careless than most in this respect, it is a satisfaction to know that the reproach can no longer be made.”

The work with mothers and babies has always been a very important part of the service. Miss Prentiss says at another time:

“But the babies from the maternity ward—there was no organized follow-up in connection with that or any other ward, so the papers were perfectly right to get hysterical over the abandoning of babies born in the County Hospital.

“That was in the fall of 1911, and in December the Illinois Training School started the department with one worker and with only the instructions to ‘stop this baby waste.’

“There was no doubt that the County Hospital had a reputation of caring nothing about a patient aside from the experience gained by diagnosing his case, or operating on him, and possibly curing him—at least starting him on the road to health. And in the maternity ward there was nothing interesting about a case nine days after the baby came.

“So I suppose the lies many of the girls told me about their homes and friends and relatives were in direct proportion to the suspicion I created by asking personal instead of medical questions. In fact it didn’t take long for most of them to be married to escape questions about what they were planning to do with their babies—a pretty embarrassing question in most cases.

“But many were only too glad to have some one take an interest in their welfare; they would be glad to work and support their babies if only some one would give them a little lift.

“That ward has continued to be our greatest problem and our greatest comfort. When everything else goes wrong some girl will come back and

tell how she has succeeded, or one will write for advice, or send her baby's picture—the baby she resolved to abandon when she first found out her condition—or she will send some other girl to be helped.

“But if we stopped here, that would not be Medical Social Service. From the beginning, each mother was urged to take her baby to an Infant Welfare Station and start right with her baby, and we keep after her until she does go, even if we have to go out and dress the baby and take them both there. That does not keep them all well by any means, but it goes a long way toward it.”

And again, as to other kinds of work:

“But what does it amount to if you spend skill and money and energy in getting a man over an attack of pneumonia if you send him back to a home that is destitute of everything necessary to complete his recovery?

“What is the use of wasting the skill and the time of the best children's specialists on a baby who is going back to a mother who doesn't know how to keep him well?

“Why buy an expensive brace for a girl with a crooked spine if you are going to let her wander into just any kind of employment that offers, and keep no watch over her?

“What is the use of saving a girl who has tried to commit suicide if we pay no attention to her afterward?

“The Social Service Department thinks the work is only half done when the patient leaves the Hospital.”

The routine work includes a call within forty-eight hours at the home of every child under two years of age admitted to the Hospital; another call within two or three days after the child's leaving, with a special effort to get the mother in touch with an Infant Welfare Station as soon as possible; a visit to the home of every girl in the Annex (these girls are all venereal cases) to instruct mothers as to the source of infection and how to guard against it. No mother with her baby is allowed to leave unless accompanied by some member of her family who has been seen and with whom arrangements have been made, or by a social worker. All tuberculosis patients are registered with the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, whose social workers make the necessary calls.

It was especially hard to get the confidence of the patients in the venereal wards:

"That was the last work we attempted; that is the work we all know least about. It has taken a year to get any foothold in Ward 11, and not until the patients had become convinced that we were not religious workers in disguise and had no desire to reform them morally, but were vitally interested in them as they were a menace to their friends, their fellow-workers, and the community at large, did we get any response."

The follow-up of these cases is especially difficult, and to make the return for treatment as easy as possible, an evening dispensary was opened at the urgent solicitation of the Social Service Department.

Since an important object of Social Service in all cases is the follow-up of the patients to guard against the return of the condition which brought them to the Hospital in the first place, Social Service is in fact a method of saving money, in that it reduces the number of hospital cases.

In 1913, a plan was evolved for a unified Social Service Department for all Cook County institutions. This plan the Training School representatives warmly endorsed, but, while entirely willing that the County Hospital Department should be subject to the head of the County Department, they urged strongly that the choice of County Hospital Social Service workers be left to the Training School and not put under Civil Service. The contention of the Training School was sustained, and the Social Service of the County Hospital has remained a part of their work.

At the earnest request of the Social Service Department, and through the interest of Mrs. John MacMahon, a member of the Board of Education who later became a member of the Training School Board, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young recommended to the Board of Education that they supply a bedside teacher for the children in the Hospital, one qualified in the public schools and paid from public school funds. Such a teacher was secured. Her work was most valuable, as it enabled many of the children to keep up with their classes in school; on an average as many as forty remained from three to twelve months, most of them in the orthopedic ward. Regular study was of course good also for the discipline and happiness of the youngsters.

Before the sending of the teacher by the Board of Education, a number of public-school teachers had volunteered their services after school hours.

The Department of Occupational Therapy is one of the most interesting in the Hospital. The work was begun in 1916, financed by individuals and clubs. Interest was especially aroused because of the need of re-educating maimed or otherwise incapacitated soldiers. Such training had been highly developed in France and England, and in Canada. In several hospitals in the East, notably in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, excellent work was being done among convalescents. The limited work done in the County Hospital during the experimental months justified itself wholly in the eyes of those watching it, and the social workers and others interested worked hard for its continuance. In the fall of 1917, just when it seemed that the work might lapse for want of official support, the County Board was persuaded to give occupational therapy a recognized status as part of the Social Service Department and provide for a regular occupational teacher. The greatest need for such work was in the orthopedic ward, where patients often remained for months, and Dr. H. B. Thomas, chief of the Orthopedic Staff, gave his helpful co-operation in securing the official establishment of the new service. Miss Millie Stoesser was the first instructor; there are now regular instructors, and part-time aids.

Though relief from the tedium of idle hours is an immediate object of occupational work, the mental stimulus of a new interest and the happiness that comes from work and achievement are recognized curative measures. Specifically, the exercise and re-education of unused muscles is a very important therapeutic measure in many cases. Frequently, too, a handicapped man or woman finds an avenue of self-support opened up.

The "Cheer Shop" offers weaving, basketry, knitting, pottery, cabinet work, bead work, even jewelry, book-bind-

ing, and leather work; in fact, every sort of handicraft in which there is an interest. Braille and telegraphy have also been taught.

Patients who are able work in the light and airy room on the top floor given over to that purpose; others work in their beds; some work only a few minutes a day, some a few hours. The products are always for sale in the Shop, and frequently "sales" are held in club rooms and other places; a market for doll furniture was found in one of the department stores, and a furniture house gladly placed orders for the caning of chairs. In this way many leave the Hospital with a nest egg, and some have started bank accounts. The fine help given by volunteer workers has been a special means of broadening the work. Students from the Kindergarten Colleges, Academy of Fine Arts, the Henry Favill School, and other schools, have given their services, themselves profiting by the practical experience gained. Many volunteer workers have come from clubs, or are attracted only by the human interest and love of the work. In 1918, occupational work was started with the tuberculosis patients.

In October, 1919, the Occupational Therapy had increased to such proportions that it was separated from Social Service and established as a separate department. In September of that year, the total monthly attendance in the Cheer Shop was six hundred and seventy-five, while eight hundred and ninety-four patients were helped in the wards. One hundred and eighty-eight articles were sold.

During the last years of the School, Mrs. Stephen H. Foster was chairman of the Occupational Therapy Committee, a sub-committee of the Hospital Committee. Miss Jennie K. Allen became director of the Occupational Therapy, which included supervision of the work in the Psychopathic and Tuberculosis as well as in the General Hospital. Through Mrs. Foster's interest in the department, many gifts—a piano, a victrola, machines, tubs of candy, cigarettes—were obtained. Sales were held among friends of

the School and in clubs, and parties were given at various times, either in the "shops" or in the wards—for the department proved to be a Cheer Shop in spirit as well as in name.

In 1929, the Occupational Therapy Department maintained in addition to the director, four to five workers, and one attendant and one orderly. Four thousand six hundred and twenty-four patients were given work during the year, and a total of two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven articles made.

The Social Service Department was growing yearly with the increasing numbers in the Hospital and the expansion of the field of work. In 1917, through the efforts of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, a colored volunteer worker was secured three days a week, who was able to do a great deal of good among the colored patients, whose confidence was often difficult to secure. Cardiac cases, a group in special need of social service follow-up, constantly increased.

The assuming of the nursing in the Psychopathic Hospital by the Training School in 1923 added a great responsibility to the Social Service Department, so much so that in March of 1924, the Psychopathic Social Service was organized as a separate department. Miss Jane Estabrooks was put in charge; work began with a staff of five social workers and three stenographers. The average number of patients entered daily was one hundred one and one-half, and as the usual stay is short, the total number of cases bears an unduly large proportion to the average number in the Hospital. Securing a social history of each case, often one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five a week, required prompt and efficient work. A double purpose is to assist the patient and at the same time bring about a better understanding of the Psychopathic Hospital on the part of the public. Sixteen hundred names were registered with the Chicago Social Service Exchange in 1924, at a per capita cost of seventeen

cents—an expensive procedure, but one that in the end is an economy of time and money, besides greatly helping the whole social service of the city.

In 1929, the Social Service Department of the Psychopathic Hospital had a staff of six workers and three clerks, besides the director. The service was extended to 4808 patients out of the total of 5360 admitted to the Hospital during the year.

“Within the last five years the Hospital has broadened its outlook. Now the physicians feel that their work is not complete unless they know what the condition of their patients is a few weeks or months after their discharge from the Hospital. So we are asked to follow up and bring back patients to the following clinics: Cardiac, Gastro-intestinal, Post-operative, Fracture—both adult and children—and four Orthopedic clinics. A couple of weeks ago we were asked to help out in the Skin clinic.

“In connection with the Pre-natal clinic we are helping in a study of babies of luetic mothers. These babies are carefully watched over a period of six months or more, treated when needed, and then started on the road to health in spite of their history and possible handicap.” (Miss Prentiss)

Besides the regular members of the Social Service Department there have always been volunteer aids from the School of Civics and Philanthropy, now a part of the University of Chicago, and various social agencies; these are mainly students seeking practical experience.

At the close of 1929, the Social Service Department (exclusive of the Psychopathic) consisted of a director, an assistant director, fifteen to seventeen regular workers, and four clerks.

Both theoretical and practical work in Social Service is offered to the student nurses. An early announcement stated that the aim of the course was “to prepare students to nurse the patient with a more sympathetic attitude; to think of him as an individual and as a member of a household and society; to appreciate the causes underlying disease.” Three hours a week for six weeks of the preliminary period were devoted to lectures and visits to homes and institutions;

six weeks' practical work in the Social Service Department was given in the third year.

A Senior wrote of her Social Service experience (1915):

"I believe that the pupil nurse who has had the Social Service duty feels that no part of her entire training changes her quite so much as this does. When she has completed her time in the Social Service Department, she goes to the regular hospital training with added respect for the hospital management, its officials, and its records. Her visits to other organizations have given her a clearer point of view; she knows what others are doing in many cases for the same persons with whom she is dealing. She sees her own institution from another view point. She realizes the necessity of charity with investigation, and the danger of misplaced charity.

"Viewing these patients as individuals, sympathizing with their struggles, realizing why sometimes the struggle becomes too great and they weaken and give up, she sees not only her duty as a nurse to do all in her power to get them out of the Hospital as soon as possible, but also, after they are out, the necessity of something being done to keep them out and help them to become self-supporting citizens rather than charges upon society at large.

"I am afraid that in only six weeks the nurse doesn't give the Social Service Department any very intensive service, but she goes back to the Hospital routine a broader-minded and a more valuable nurse."

In later years the Social Service study has been associated with Public Health Nursing in one department. These courses of instruction not only give to the student nurse some insight into the basic social problems of disease, but offer her a preview of various fields open to her after graduation.

CHAPTER IX

FINAL YEARS OF THE SCHOOL

1924-1929

Miss Logan—Changes in the Home—The curriculum—Increasing demands in the Hospital—Further development of the curriculum—The Psychopathic Hospital—The Pediatric Department—The faculty—Merger with the University of Chicago—Student life—New school established by the County—Conclusion.

THE Board of Directors had from time to time considered the possibilities of improving the School through university connection or affiliation. Upon Miss Wheeler's resignation the Board, knowing of Miss Laura R. Logan's achievement in establishing the City Hospital School of Nursing and Health of the University of Cincinnati—also a tax-supported institution—as a School of Nursing in the University of Cincinnati, called Miss Logan to the position of superintendent of the School.

Miss Logan was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, in 1901. She received her diploma in nursing from Mt. Sinai Hospital School of Nursing, New York City. In 1908 she was granted the degree of Bachelor of Science and diploma in Education and Hospital Economics from Columbia University. She held successively the following positions—instructor and supervisor in Mt. Sinai Hospital School of Nursing for two years; superintendent of Hope Hospital and principal of the School of Nursing, Fort Wayne, Indiana, for three and one-half years; director of the School of Nursing and Health and professor of nursing at the University of Cincinnati for ten years.

Although Miss Logan accepted the position of superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses in May, 1924,



MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD
(ALICE HOLABIRD)



MRS. HARRY F. WILLIAMS
(EMMA MAGNUS)



LAURA R. LOGAN



she had contracted to teach a summer course at Stanford University and was unable to assume her duties until November of that year. Miss Wheeler remained as superintendent till November, 1924, except for a two months' summer vacation when Miss Cassie Kost, a valued assistant, carried the work as head of the School. In August, 1924, Mrs. Trainor, who had held the position of home director for four years, resigned. Miss Logan recommended the appointment of Mrs. Virginia C. Gano, a graduate of the Cincinnati Hospital School of Nursing and Health. This appointment was made.

Miss Logan, with the co-operation of Mrs. Gano, brought about certain changes in the living conditions in the Home. Maid service was given to supervisors in their rooms for the making of beds, and individual table service instead of cafeteria service. A little later individual service was extended to the entire dining room, except for the breakfast of the student nurses, at a comparatively small increase of cost.

At the December, 1924, meeting, the title of the head of the School was changed by the Board to "Dean of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and Superintendent of the Nursing Service."

The constant efforts of the Board and dean to improve the nursing service and to strengthen the curriculum are evident in the monthly and annual reports. The secretary's report of the annual meeting for 1925 sums up the work of that year as follows:

"The building of the library in the Nurses' Home, now called the Henriette G. Frank Memorial Library, in memory of Mrs. Frank, who gave so many years of service to the School as a member of the Board, was an important event of the year. It provided a much needed place for quiet study, and already results are observable in the work of the students and in the School atmosphere.

"The most important change in the curriculum which has been effected during the year has been the extension of time provided first-year students for study from four to six months, or to two quarters, which has made possible the addition of:

36 hours to the course in Anatomy and Physiology, making a total of 126 hours.

54 hours to the course in Chemistry, making a total of 84 hours.

30 hours to the course in Bacteriology, making a total of 60 hours.

20 hours to the course in Hygiene, making a total of 30 hours.

30 hours to the course in Medical Nursing, making a total of 45 hours.

30 hours to the course in Surgical Nursing, making a total of 45 hours.

Courses in Psychology and Sociology have been approved and will be added to the curriculum in the Spring Quarter.

"A number of changes in the manner of keeping records of students have been instituted during the year. New forms have been printed and the manner of registration has been rearranged on an academic basis, students registering regularly at the beginning of each quarter."

The course was lengthened from thirty to thirty-six months for all regular students. Those with advanced standing were allowed credit in time and subject matter.

Mental tests of regular and affiliating students were made a part of the admission routine in 1928.

In the Summer Quarter of 1925 Dean Logan was loaned to the University of Chicago to direct a course in Nursing Education, Administration, and Supervision, which was sponsored by the Illinois League of Nursing Education. This was the first time in its history that the University of Chicago had given recognition to nursing education.

Nineteen twenty-five was a difficult year from the standpoint of the patient-load. There was an increase in the daily average from 1624 patients in 1924 to 1953 in 1925, an increase of three hundred and twenty-nine. The total personnel in 1924 was five hundred and twenty-six; in 1925 it was five hundred and seventy-five. The increase in ratio was found to be necessary to meet the increasing demands of medical care.

Mrs. Harry F. Williams (Emma Magnus) was elected president of the Board of Directors in December, 1925, to succeed Mrs. Carl M. Gottfried. By unanimous vote the Board extended to Mrs. Gottfried an expression of sincere appreciation and gratitude for her faithful, energetic, and effective service as president during the last four years. Mrs. Williams had been elected to the Board in 1912; she had given active service as treasurer, as second, and as first vice-president before her election as president.

The year nineteen twenty-five marked also the closing of Dr. Joseph L. Miller's service as Chief of the Medical Staff of Cook County Hospital. His twenty and more years of close association with the School in its service to patients and in the teaching of students were greatly appreciated by the Board of Directors and by the Faculty, Staff, and students of the School. Dr. Frederick Tice was elected to succeed Dr. Miller as Chief of Staff.

Beginning with 1926, yearly detailed budgets were prepared by the dean and on approval of the Board submitted to the County Commissioners, together with the letter of contract.

A quotation from a letter of the president of the School, Mrs. Harry F. Williams, to the County Commissioners under date of January 12, 1926, gives a clear picture of the increasing demands of the Hospital and the efforts of the Board and Nursing Staff to give an efficient and economical service:

"The operating expenses of the Illinois Training School for Nurses during the year 1925 for our total service to the Cook County Hospital approximated \$60,000 per month. During the months of January, February, March, and April, when the daily average number of patients cared for increased from three hundred to four hundred over the previous year, the operating expense rose to \$61,000 per month and over, in order to cover the additional bedside nursing care needed. Moreover, the increase in the number of deaths indicates that more acute types of illness were admitted.

"As you have been informed, the strictest economy was observed, and during the months of July, August, September, October, and November every department was cut in an attempt to live within the \$700,000 appropriated by you for our use.

"During this period of cutting, the strain on the nursing service was such that the daily average of illness among our graduate and student nurses rose to an alarming percentage.

"The entrance of student nurses is on the increase, there being on November 30, 1925, one hundred and eighty-nine against one hundred and sixty-two in November of last year. But because of our increased burden of nursing care and the necessary long hours, there has been a heavy sustained demand upon the strength of our young student nurses, which we fear is detrimental to their health and to the reputation and morale of the School.

"By a most thorough survey of the services rendered by every individual in the employ of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, we find that the nursing service of Cook County Hospital can not be effectively rendered for less than the total sum of \$815,000 for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926. This estimate makes but a small allowance for growth.

"The additional needs in the various departments are explained in detail as follows: In order to provide for the care of the sick adequately in Cook County Hospital, an increase in amount is needed over that of last year for personnel engaged in bedside nursing care and supervision, of approximately \$57,000. This will make possible a more reasonable assignment of nurses to patients. At present during the night four to six persons care for one hundred and fifty to two hundred patients, and during the day one person cares for fifteen to twenty patients."

Steps were taken to improve and stabilize the nursing service and lessen the turnover through an increase of salaries paid to graduate floor-duty nurses, from \$80 and maintenance to \$90 and maintenance. The minutes of the Board meeting of January 11, 1926, show that the reduction of the working week from fifty-six to fifty-one hours was the next step to improve conditions for all workers.

The president, the treasurer, and Dean Logan attended a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Cook County Board of Commissioners on December 22, 1926, at which Mrs. Williams, the president, informed the Committee of the proposed change from the fifty-six to the fifty-one hour week, which was approved by the Board of the Illinois Training School. The program for a fifty-one hour week is shown in the following schedule:

<i>Present Schedule</i>	<i>Proposed Schedule</i>
From a 56-hour week	to a 51-hour week
From a 9-hour day (for persons on day duty)	to an 8-hour day
From a 10-hour night (for persons on night duty)	to an 8½-hour night

NOTE: This 51-hour week for nurses, orderlies, and attendants is to be arranged as follows:

1. For persons on day duty: 5 days per week on 8 hours, which may be straight time, but in a few instances must be broken time in order to carry the load of ward nursing service. Example of broken time: 7:30 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Example of straight time: 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Two half-days per week of 5½ hours each.

2. For persons on afternoon duty: 2 P.M. to 11 P.M., with one afternoon per week off duty.
3. For persons on night duty: 11 P.M. to 7:30 A.M., with one night per week off duty.

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND COST OF SAME FOR THE 51-HOUR
WEEKLY SERVICE DURING 1927

No.	Classification	Compensation	Per Person	Total
17	Graduate Nurses.....	{ Salary and Room....	\$115.00	\$23,460.00
		{ Board and Laundry..	30.90	6,391.00
22	Students.....	{ Allowance.....	12.00	3,168.00
		{ Board and Laundry..	30.90	8,270.00
6	Orderlies (including 10 part time equal to 5 full time).....	Salary.....	85.00	6,120.00
14	Attendants (including 6 part time equal to 3 full time).....	Salary.....	80.00	13,440.00
	Allowance for turnover, illness, increase in salary, etc.....			7,151.00
				<hr/> \$68,000.00

In 1928 the new buildings which had been added to the Hospital by a bond issue of some two and one-half millions were opened, four wards of the three-hundred-bed capacity medical building in February and March, and two more wards later in the year. Four floors of the children's building that would eventually house five hundred were opened in April, 1928. The new admitting pavilion was also occupied at this time. This expansion necessitated additional overhead in cost to the School, and, added to the institution of the fifty-one hour week, swelled the School costs.

Efforts to improve the teaching of students and the care of patients were never relaxed. A rearrangement of the sequence of medical nursing courses was made in order to bring about a closer correlation of teaching and practice, and a consequent improvement of the nursing care given by students on wards. The following changes were made: the nursing practice of the young student during her first and second quarters on the wards was carefully checked and correlated with her class-room work of the previous quarter. In the third quarter the more advanced medical procedures, together with a course in Diet in Disease and classes in Medical

Disease, formed a complete unit. The student was assigned the care of various types of the most acutely ill patients during this quarter and consequently put into direct practice the class teaching and knowledge gained during this period.

In conjunction with their ward practice the students were thereafter required to write one bedside study of a typical medical patient for each service to which they were assigned. Miss Gladys McCune, B.S., of the class of 1908 of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, was in charge of the teaching of all beginning students for the last seven years in the history of the School. She with her assistants also supervised the practice of these students on the wards.

The preparation and serving of special diets, of such great importance in medical therapy, was greatly improved under the management of Miss Millie E. Kalsem, B.S. graduate of Ames College, who in 1927 came to take charge of the diet therapy department of the School. The number of special diets increased from 126,435 in 1925 to 204,700 in 1929. Miss Kalsem reorganized the post-graduate course for hospital dietitians, making possible an eight months' course affording special preparation in children's diets. Courses in this department were approved by the American Dietetics Association.

The course for affiliating students was strengthened by encouraging a three months' service which included one month's service in the diet laboratory and ward diet kitchen, one month in the women's medical ward, and one month in a men's medical ward.

Post-graduate work was also reorganized in medical wards so that supervised practice was given to qualified graduate nurse students in ward administration.

Miss Anna Marie Nielsen and Miss Alma Dieson, B.S., assistants to the dean, had the general supervision of the entire medical department during the last four years of the School's existence. They contributed much to a change of atmosphere in the wards and to the general improvement of the service.

Miss Logan believed that every nurse should be a public health nurse, and was responsible for the introduction into the curriculum in 1926 of several courses in public health nursing. Miss Alma E. Gault, Ph.B., a graduate of Wooster College and of the Philadelphia General Hospital School of Nursing, was made assistant to the dean and instructor in Public Health Nursing in the fall of 1927. The aim was to include in every course taught, whether class or ward practice, much of public health measures, of maintenance of health, of prevention of disease, and of health education. Particularly was this true in service connected with such clinics as the prenatal, postnatal, venereal, the cardiac, the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and the orthopedic, in all of which each student nurse received instruction and practice. In addition several courses both in theory and practice were introduced which had to do definitely and primarily with public health.

The class of twenty-four hours in tuberculosis nursing was introduced in the spring quarter of 1927. Beginning with 1928 all students received one month of practice in the care of tuberculosis patients in the hospital, during which time they were assigned for a few days to field visiting with the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

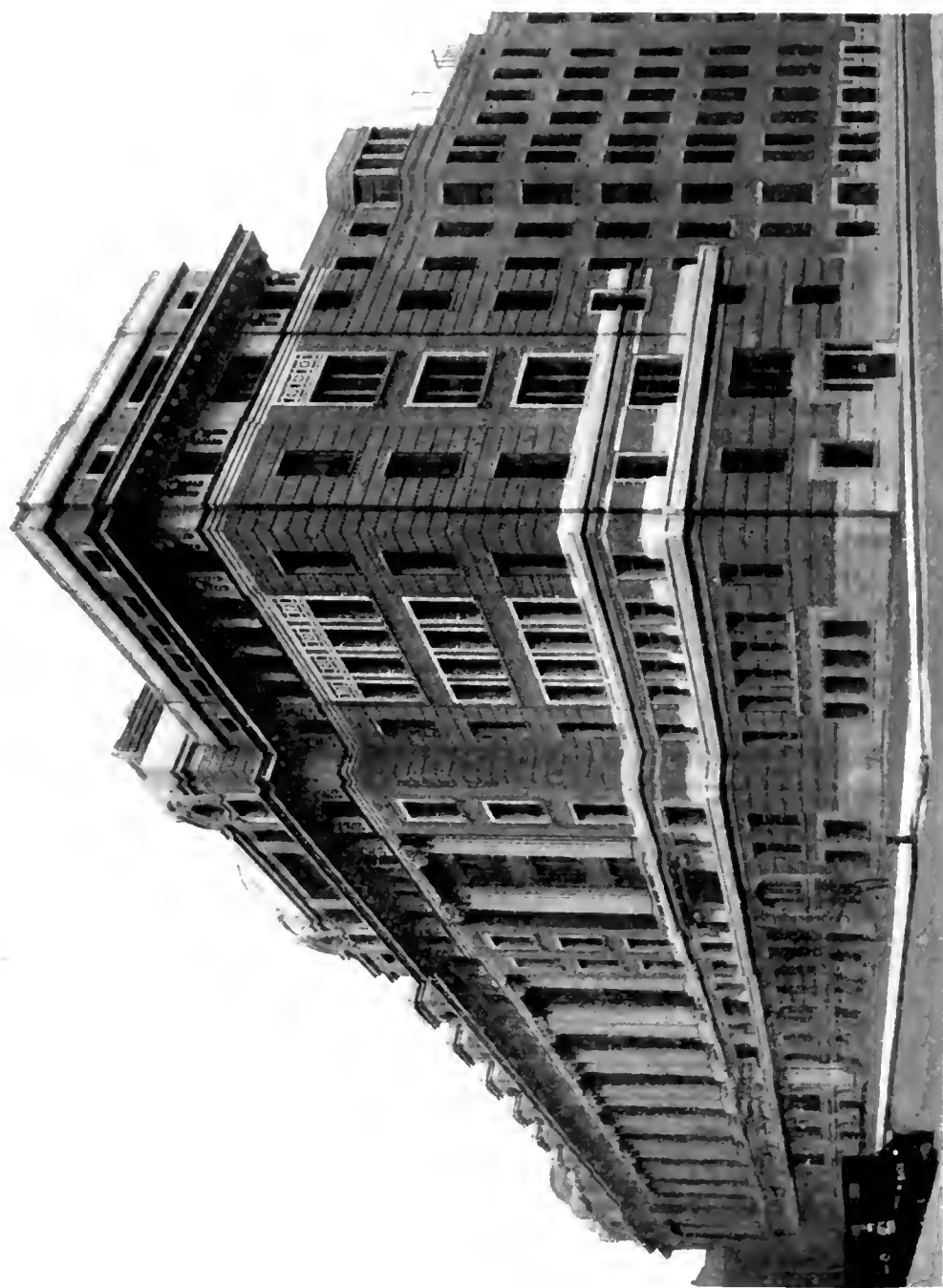
Beginning in 1927, each student had during her senior year the privilege of choosing a two months' elective for specialization. Theoretically such an elective might be in any service; in actual practice it worked out that a few chose social service, while the majority of all students chose practice with one of the affiliating public health nursing organizations—the Visiting Nurse Association, the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, or the Infant Welfare Society.

The introduction into the curriculum of major courses in psychology, sociology, nutrition and public hygiene greatly strengthened the preparation of students for their work in all phases of nursing. Department heads at the University of Chicago were consulted in the planning and teaching of these courses and gave full credit to them. The University of

Chicago rated the professional courses in theory and practice and the scientific courses in the School as totaling thirteen majors of credit.

As the Detention and Psychopathic Hospitals have been mentioned in previous chapters, and radical changes have taken place of late years in the care of mental patients, a brief account of early days may be interesting. Before the Detention Hospital was built, insane patients were sent to the County Jail. The Hospital was erected during the early nineties, its capacity being approximately forty beds. It was not till 1908, however, that the Illinois Training School took over the nursing, and it was then chiefly a matter of supervision; three graduate nurses were put in charge, while the actual caretakers were attendants chosen by the Cook County Civil Service Commission. In 1913, by which time the old building was hopelessly outgrown, the patients were temporarily transferred to the former Homeopathic Medical College building across the street while a new building of two hundred beds was being erected on the site of the old. This was the present Psychopathic Hospital.

In 1915 the School severed its connection with the Psychopathic. The service had been a difficult and unsatisfactory one, many annoyances growing out of the combination of Civil Service and Training School employees; supervision was difficult when the attendants owed their positions to another authority. The warden, Mr. Clayton F. Smith, favored giving the Psychopathic entirely over to Civil Service. The Training School Board and Miss Wheeler concurred, as the care given was chiefly custodial and offered little of educational value to the nurses in training. A report made by Mrs. Wood in June, 1916, however, throws an interesting light on the situation: If the Training School were paid for its nursing in Cook County Hospital in proportion to the amount paid for the nursing in the Psychopathic under Civil Service, the cost to the County would be \$1,250,000 more.



PRESENT COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, ERECTED IN 1914



In 1923, at the urgent request of the County Commissioners, the Training School agreed to assume the nursing in the Psychopathic Hospital on the same basis as that in the General Hospital. The plan was to take over one floor at a time—the third in April, the second in May, the receiving ward late in May or in June, complete adjustment to be made by July 1. A staff of between fifty and sixty persons was required for the service. Mrs. Anna L. Owens, of the Illinois Training School class of 1912, who had been in charge of the nursing during the period of Civil Service control, remained as supervisor of Psychiatric Nursing. The work of organization and adjustment was difficult, but with the advance in ideals and methods of care for mental patients, the Psychopathic Hospital offered a fine field for service and student training.

With the appointment of Miss Marion Faber, a graduate of the School of Nursing and Health of the University of Cincinnati (Miss Faber received her A.B. degree from Stanford and her M.A. from the University of Chicago), as assistant to the dean in charge of Psychiatric and Neurological Nursing, there were brought about certain noteworthy changes in the policy and personnel of the psychiatric nursing service. They were in part as follows (quoted from the annual report of 1928):

“To give the type of nursing care to sick patients which would conform to that given the same type of sick patients in the medical wards with the modifications necessary in the case of mental patients. . . .

“To systematize the work of the student nurses so that the sickest patients have the benefit of the best nursing care.

“The use of the same thermometer technique as that used in other parts of the Hospital.

“The discontinuance of fumigation, and the use of communicable disease technique modified to meet the needs of mental patients, but adequate to protect student nurses, attendants, and other patients.

“The systematic administration of fluids, special and general diets to all patients by student nurses, especially checking on patients refusing diets and fluids so that such patients will come to the attention of the medical staff.

“The stricter supervision and limitation in the application of mechanical restraint.

"Introduction of case-study (two for each student): weekly clinics by the resident physician for student nurses, held outside of regular class hours and time on duty.

"Organization of a post-graduate course for nurses."

The appreciation of the psychiatric staff is expressed in the following letter dated July 3, 1929, written by Dr. Sidney Kuh, Chief of the Psychiatric Staff, and addressed to Mr. Cermak, president of the County Board:

"We wish to advise you of our satisfaction with the service which the present personnel of the Illinois Training School has rendered, particularly in the last two years,

(1) In the Nursing Service.

(2) In the Social Service.

This is due, we believe, to the following:

(1) The efficiency of the nursing school in selecting personnel.

(2) The introduction of student nurses both from the Illinois Training School and from affiliating schools, made possible by the methods of instruction initiated.

(3) The change in attitude which the School has brought about toward the patients and their care.

(4) The increase in the amount of hydrotherapy treatment.

(5) The efficiency of Miss Faber in teaching graduates, students, and attendants."

There were found to be fewer changes necessary in the care of neurological patients, since such patients have always been given the same care that medical cases have been given in the main Hospital. The most important change was in the method of teaching neurological nursing. All classes were given on the ward and at the bedside of the patient. Correlation sheets were worked out and one case-study was required of each student on the service.

In February, 1928, Miss Gladys Sellew was made assistant to the dean in charge of the Pediatric Nursing Service; Miss Sellew had been professor of nursing at Western Reserve University and superintendent of the Babies' and Children's Hospital, Cleveland. The problem confronting the service was this: the existing personnel was not sufficient to give adequate nursing care to the children, and with the opening of the new children's building a much larger faculty personnel

was imperative, and a more advanced type of nursing was desired by the dean of the School and by the Pediatric Staff. The School, depending for support on the County, was unable to increase the expense of caring for the children beyond what was absolutely necessary. The following plan was adopted: First, to increase the student body through affiliation. This required not only a good teaching program but necessitated placing of the work done before the nursing groups of the neighboring states. A definite unit of instruction was planned, based on the wealth of clinical material on the wards; practice of nursing was emphasized, and theory given to supplement practice. This unit correlated with Miss Sellew's textbook on Pediatric Nursing. Second, additional supervision was to be provided by a post-graduate nurse body. This body was to be trained in bedside care for three months and in supervision for three months. About twenty nurses were so trained and were at the time of this publication holding positions in pediatric nursing. A course in Administration was worked out and published by Miss Sellew in 1929. Every effort was made to follow the teaching of the splendid staff of pediatricians under whom the work was carried out.

In her five years as dean of the School Miss Logan gathered about her a faculty of strength and prominence. Miss Katharine J. Densford, her first assistant, was an unusually able person. Following her academic work (A.B., Miami University; A.M., University of Chicago), she had received her professional training at the School of Nursing and Health of the University of Cincinnati, and had had valuable experience in both education and administration. Her teaching of public health and tuberculosis nursing in the School and her contributions to nursing education in state and national organizations were a source of pride to the Board, Faculty and School. For two summers she conducted courses for nurses at the University of Florida. The summer work at Florida was carried also by Miss Gault for two summers.

Miss Ella Best and Miss Edna S. Newman, A.M., were outstanding members of the Faculty, and because of their thorough scientific preparation they made a valuable contribution in the teaching of the sciences fundamental to nursing.

Miss Bertha Wilson, B.S., a graduate of the School, class of 1908, joined the Faculty in 1923. Her background of public health experience made her a distinct addition to the Faculty. She was assistant to the dean in charge of the surgical services.

Miss Augusta Hinze of the class of 1910 continued as night assistant during the last five years of the School. Her service to the School and Nursing Department was considered invaluable.

Miss Cassie Kost, class of 1910, remained with the School until its close as assistant to the dean in charge of assignments of student nurses. Upon recommendation of the dean the Board of Directors conferred upon her at the 1929 graduation a scholarship of \$500 as a special mark of appreciation.

To appraise adequately the splendid work of Mrs. Virginia Gano, R.N., home director during these years, is difficult. Mrs. John MacMahon, chairman of the Household Committee, states in her annual report for the year ending November 30, 1925:

"The chairman feels that this annual report would fail in its completeness were the spirit of the Home not to receive comment. From every angle, from every point of contact between Board members and those living in the Home—faculty, administrators, students, graduate nurses, and those administering to the wants of all—come words of satisfaction, satisfaction with the food, its service, the care of the rooms, and such creature comforts all procurable, probably, without great effort, after fairly intensive thought and deliberative selection. To have combined with these much desired comforts, the atmosphere of a genuine home with an unobtrusive but welcoming and wise adviser in the person of the director is indeed a blessing which the young people in our charge will appreciate more and more as time goes on, and for which the Household Committee is very grateful."

Such an atmosphere Mrs. Gano maintained in the Home throughout her years there. Her sudden death in the summer of 1929 brought a keen sense of personal loss.

Miss Bertha Harding, class of 1924, was made instructor and supervisor of Surgical Nursing in 1926, which position she held with distinction during the final years of the School.

Space forbids mention of all members of the Faculty, many of whom made most valuable contributions. The high ideals for nursing which they cherished and taught have left their impression on their students. The Board of Directors annually sent letters of thanks to members of the Hospital Staff who so freely gave of their service in lecturing to the students of the School, though they felt that this in no way compensated for the interest and fine co-operation they had received from the physicians both in wards and class rooms all through the years of the School.

In the spring of 1926 came the momentous decision of the Board whereby the School was merged with the University of Chicago. It had been the wish of the Board for a number of years to bring about some university connection. Study of conditions showed that because of the increased academic as well as technical requirements in the professional training of the nurse, and the growing insistence of training schools that members of their faculties hold academic degrees, modern nursing education of the highest type seemed to be best developed under university auspices. Independent schools were finding it increasingly difficult adequately to meet advanced requirements. It seemed to the Board that the Illinois Training School could best fulfill its ideals and aspirations by close association with a university of first rank. Too, the entire dependence of the School on an annual contract with the Commissioners of Cook County—a wholly political body—was an unsurmountable obstacle in securing large gifts or an endowment.

Special consideration of plans goes back definitely as far as 1916, when the idea of a central school of nursing was

before the Board. Representatives of universities other than the University of Chicago were interviewed from time to time in the course of the efforts of the Board to establish the connection for the School that would be of the greatest ultimate value.

The University of Chicago had been for a number of years interested in the eventual development of a school of nursing as a department of the University equal in rank to the medical and other professional schools. Early tentative plans for affiliation had been drawn up in 1923 by a committee of the University of which Dr. Stieglitz was chairman. A letter from President Burton indicated the University's interest in nursing education, but postponed decisions until the new University Hospital buildings and clinics should be completed.

A motion for the appointment of a committee to formulate plans for a merger was carried on April 30, 1926. On June 8, 1926, at the regular meeting of the Board, the motion was made by Mrs. Magnus and unanimously carried that

"the agreement drafted by Messrs. Tolman, Sexton, and Chandler between the Illinois Training School for Nurses and the University of Chicago . . . be accepted, and that the president call the roll."

The main points in the agreement with the University were as follows:

"The Illinois Training School agrees to convey, transfer, set over and assign to the University by proper bill of sale and deed or deeds of conveyance on or before December 1, 1929, all its properties, real and personal, substantially as hereinafter listed together with such other properties and records as it may acquire prior to the date of such transfer; the Illinois Training School further agrees that prior to the date of such transfer, it will cause to be terminated any contract or contracts that it may have and all relations with the Board of Commissioners of Cook County and with any other corporation, institution or person for furnishing

nursing services in the Cook County Hospital or any other institution. The University will assist the Illinois Training School and will co-operate with it in every way that it consistently can in making provision for the completion of the training of the students who may be in the Illinois Training School at the time of such transfer in such a manner that they may be entitled to receive the diploma of graduate nurse from one or the other of the parties hereto, as may be hereafter agreed upon.

“The University agrees to establish a School of Nursing as a part of its plan for medical education and the hospital establishment and services related thereto, and to develop its course of study for nurses with such prerequisite requirements for admission and with such character and extent of training as will develop a superior type of graduate and as will tend to raise the standard of nursing education, it being understood that one of the purposes of the University in the organization and development of the courses of study for nurses is to offer a grouping and sequence of such courses as will establish the graduates therefrom on the same basis as graduates of other departments of the University, who on such graduation may become entitled to the Bachelor’s Degree of the University; and the University agrees to confer upon the graduates of the said School of Nursing the Degree of Bachelor of Science. The University further represents that it is its intention and policy to establish and maintain the said School of Nursing as one of the permanent schools of the University, and of the same rank and standing as the other Schools of the University. It is further understood, however, that the University shall be free at all times to use the funds and properties herein contracted to be conveyed (except the Scholarship Fund for which a special use is hereinafter designated) in connection with and for the purpose of giving other or different courses of training for nurses than those herein described and to reorganize its School of Nursing

and the courses of study to be given therein from time to time as in its discretion may be deemed wise and best in the furtherance of its educational work.

“The University will hold as a separate fund to be known as the ‘Scholarship Fund of the Illinois Training School for Nurses,’ the proceeds of a bequest of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) left to the Illinois Training School under the will of the late Henry L. Frank, and such other sums as may be added by the Illinois Training School to bring the total Scholarship Fund, including said bequest to be transferred to the University, up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). The principal of said Scholarship Fund shall be invested and kept unimpaired by the University and the income therefrom used to provide scholarships or fellowships for deserving students in the School of Nursing to be established by the University. Provided, however, that if at any time in the future it shall seem to the Board of Trustees of the University that it is no longer practical or desirable to continue said fund as a Scholarship Fund or if the income therefrom shall not be needed for the purposes aforesaid, then and in that event said University may use such fund or such part thereof, as, in its judgment, shall not be needed for scholarship purposes as aforesaid, for such purposes in the education and training of nurses as it shall seem best and proper.”

Though the agreement for the transfer of the School properties to the University was the most important fact of these years, the School life continued to develop.

The growing student body made additional living quarters necessary. In October, 1928, supervisors, graduate students, and affiliates were housed in a nearby hotel, though they continued to have their meals at the Home. Operating expenses were increased, but unavoidably so.

An annual Home-Coming day for the graduates of the School was instituted in 1926 and continued each year thereafter. During Commencement week, exhibits and demonstra-



LIVING ROOM IN THE HOME



tions were given in the morning. A luncheon was served and a program given by the School in the afternoon. The graduates of the School attended in large numbers each year and greatly enjoyed the reunion.

The annual commencements held during the last three years at the beautiful Murphy Memorial Hall of the College of Surgeons were occasions of beauty, dignity, and inspiration. At each of the last four commencements the Board of Directors granted a scholarship of \$750 to an outstanding member of the graduating class.

The president of the Board called attention to a significant fact in her Annual Report for 1928:

“During the period allowed the Board of Cook County Commissioners to establish the new nursing service at Cook County Hospital, we have not relaxed our efforts to improve the organization of our School and the administration of the nursing service.”

Although the Board of County Commissioners had been notified in June, 1926, of the merger of the Training School with the University, some time elapsed before organization of a new board was under way. A committee of representative citizens interested in civic work was appointed by the president of the Board of County Commissioners to elect a board to form a new school. In this way a body of men and women experienced in public affairs was selected, among them a number of doctors and nurses, and seven members of the Illinois Training School Board. Mr. Frank Shaw, a former president of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Hospital, was elected president of the new organization.

Through negotiations with the University of Chicago, the County Commissioners were able to rent the plant of the Illinois Training School, now the property of the University. They arranged also to take over the entire Faculty and Staff of the School, as well as the student body, whose training would be completed by the new school.

On October 1, 1929, a luncheon was given by the Board of the Illinois Training School to the Board of the new school. Invitations were extended also to the president of the County Board, Mr. Anton Cermak, to members of the Hospital Committee of the County Board, to the warden of the Hospital, Mr. Michael Zimmer, to the assistant wardens, and to the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff of the Hospital.

Mrs. Bruce MacLeish, first vice-president of the Training School Board and acting president, presided.

Mrs. August C. Magnus, the member of the Board oldest in service, who had been first vice-president for many years, besides holding other offices, reviewed the history of the School. She said in conclusion:

"You are taking under your direction the entire School—superintendent, Faculty, and all classes of students—a structure built up almost with blood and tears, and I charge you not to cripple or weaken its fine usefulness in the world.

"May I beg you to get acquainted with its problems, not to be indifferent, for though you may know much of other nursing schools, none has the difficulties to surmount that yours will have. Be a little slow with criticism and very ready to lend yourselves with unselfish interest and loyal co-operation to the tasks that will be with you always."

Mrs. Thomas J. Lamping, a graduate of the School as well as a member of the Board, said:

"The fifty years during which the Illinois Training School has served this community covers the entire period of the development of nursing education in this country. Our School has been a pioneer in this development.

"Of the body of graduates of the School, the Board is justly proud. These women are holding prominent posts not only in nursing but in all the various fields of activity in the great program of health protection and disease prevention. Traditions and strong attachments naturally develop for a school so long in existence and with such a fine reputation. Its graduates have mingled feelings at the passing of their alma mater, but I am sure it would warm their hearts to see the splendid men and women gathered here today who are taking over the responsibility of the nursing service of the Cook County Hospital and its School of Nursing, and they would pledge their hearty support to the Board of Directors of the Cook County Hospital School of Nursing, with high hopes of great achievements."

Mr. Shaw spoke for the new School, expressing for himself and the new Board the desire that there should be no lowering of the established high standards in nursing education and practice.

At the termination of the Illinois Training School for Nurses there were transferred to the Cook County Hospital School of Nursing one hundred and ninety-seven students of the School, one hundred and sixty-eight affiliating students, thirty-two graduate nurse students, and twelve dietetic students. Fifty-four schools of nursing, located in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Illinois, were affiliating with the Illinois Training School at the time. The graduating class of the closing year of the School numbered thirty-two.

The financial situation in the closing year is shown by the following:

ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Ten Months Ended September 30, 1929

REVENUE

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.....	\$1,040,392.58
REGISTRATION FEES.....	1,828.00
INTEREST ON BANK BALANCES.....	342.64
CHEER SHOP—Net.....	304.21
	\$1,042,867.43

EXPENSES

PAY ROLL—Cook County.....	\$651,114.34
PAY ROLL—Psychopathic Hospital.....	112,117.31
PAY ROLL—House.....	69,398.64
FOODSTUFFS.....	102,895.28
ICE.....	2,318.40
FUEL—Coal and Gas.....	6,737.67
LAUNDRY SUPPLIES.....	1,515.59
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	3,686.07
ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.....	993.02
STATIONERY AND PRINTING.....	705.25
ELECTRIC LIGHT.....	2,263.89
ELECTRIC POWER.....	594.17
INTEREST ON BORROWED MONEY.....	23,263.63
HOSPITAL INCIDENTALS.....	616.49

HOUSE INCIDENTALS.....	\$	149.96	
HOUSE LINENS AND DRY GOODS.....		1,217.54	
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.....		1,485.01	
SOCIAL SERVICE EXPENSES.....		2,194.97	
DRAYAGE AND CARTAGE.....		725.60	
INSURANCE.....		1,373.25	
NURSES' OUTFITS.....		214.34	
INSTRUCTORS' FEES.....		2,688.77	
MEDICINES, DRUGS, AND SUPPLIES.....		1,224.76	
GLASSWARE AND DISHES.....		1,154.42	
CLASSROOM SUPPLIES.....		1,401.20	
SPECIAL NURSING SERVICES—Internes, etc.....		1,986.50	
PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.....		1,247.73	
PRE-NATAL CLINIC.....		55.00	
NURSES' LODGING—Outside.....		34,262.22	
MISCELLANEOUS.....		9,153.72	
REPAIRS—Buildings, Machinery, Furniture and Fix- tures.....		4,112.69	
DEPRECIATION ON REPLACEMENT VALUES:			
Buildings.....		7,424.43	
Machinery, Furnishings, Furniture and Fixtures...		7,870.42	1,058,162.28
EXPENSES IN EXCESS OF REVENUE.....	\$	15,294.85	
ADD—Amount due from Cook County on Regular Billing.....			798,037.02
BALANCE—Due from Cook County, September 30, 1929.....	\$	813,331.87	

We have audited the books and accounts of the ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES for the ten months ended September 30, 1929, and hereby certify that, in our opinion, the above statement correctly sets forth the operations for the period.

Chicago, Illinois,
December 9, 1929.

EDWARD GORE & Co.
Certified Public Accountants.

The legal arrangements for the merger and closing of the School were made by the firm of Tolman, Sexton, and Chandler, who for many years had been loyal friends of the School, assisting the Board through many of its difficulties and giving liberally of their time to the numerous problems continually arising—a service the Board gratefully acknowledges.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Training School at their Annual Meeting held December 10, 1929, recorded their appreciation of Miss Logan—

In closing the active work of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, it seems fitting and proper to record the grateful appreciation of the

Board of Managers of the zealous and devoted service of Miss Laura R. Logan and her able staff to the interests of the School, the Hospital, and the student body.

Miss Logan was engaged in 1924 as dean of Faculty and superintendent of nurses, and during her stewardship of our interests she worked with enlightened and far-seeing ardor so that the Board of Managers has, through her, been able to accomplish many of its ideals in the training of nurses.

In recognition of her devotion and achievements, we beg to recommend that this minute be spread upon our records and that copy be sent to Miss Logan.

BESSIE CHAPMAN TIEKEN
FLORENCE CLARKSON TAYLOR
ELLA T. WACKER

Chicago, December 10, 1929.

During the last years of the School there were few changes in the Executive Board. Mrs. Harry F. Williams continued as president, Mrs. Bruce MacLeish as first vice-president and chairman of the Hospital Committee, Mrs. Thomas J. Lamping as second vice-president and chairman of the Educational Committee, and Mrs. John MacMahon as third vice-president and chairman of the Household Committee. Mrs. Charles H. Wacker acted as recording secretary from 1921 to 1928; since then Mrs. Charles Mordock has filled the position. Previously Mrs. Mordock had acted as corresponding secretary, which position was later filled by Mrs. Ralph Brown. The position of treasurer has been filled by Mrs. Magnus, Mrs. Thomas Taylor, and Mrs. Rudolph Matz. Mrs. Stephen A. Foster was chairman of the Occupational Therapy department; Mrs. Walter Nadler (Augusta Fenger) acted as chairman of the Social Service Committee for some time, a position that was later filled by Mrs. Ralph Brown.

Other members of the Board active were Miss Jessie Breeze, Mrs. Henry Faurot, Mrs. August C. Magnus, Mrs. Ernest Salmon, Mrs. Theodore Tieken, and Mrs. James P. Schryver.

The closing paragraphs of the Annual Report of the dean for the year 1929 summarize the work of the School.

"In the forty-nine years of its work, the Illinois Training School for Nurses has graduated 1845 nurses. Many of them have been eminent in the service of nursing. Not the least among the accomplishments of the School has been the maintenance of a nursing service of a high character at the Cook County Hospital, which each succeeding year it has striven to improve. The School this past year cared for a daily average of 2,243.9 patients, the largest number in its history. The planning of a balanced course of study to meet the needs of such a nursing school has been each year an increasingly more complex task. The fine work and enthusiasm of the students in their studies and ward practice have attested the success of the curriculum. The School leaves a heritage which makes an inspiring page in the history of nursing.

"The dean and Faculty of the School wish to take this occasion to pay tribute to the work of the Board of Directors of the School and to thank them for their understanding and loyal support. The graduates of the School and those who served as members of its Faculty cannot but rejoice that through the impetus of the gift made by the Board, the ideals of the founders of the School are at no distant date to be further realized in the founding of a great school of nursing working under the guidance and inspiration of a great university."

On February 25, 1930, as the result of a friendly suit brought by the School against the County, judgment for \$825,994.63 was entered by the Circuit Court of Cook County in favor of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and against the County of Cook. At a special meeting held March 5, this judgment was authorized to be assigned to the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company. Forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-eight cents was placed by that bank to the credit of the School, this being the excess of the amount of the judgment over the amount of the indebtedness of the School to that bank.

On March 10, 1930, a special meeting was held in the office of Tolman, Sexton, and Chandler to make final disposition of the affairs of the School. After the completion of certain business, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The indebtedness of the Illinois Training School for Nurses to the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company was paid on March 6, 1930, by the assignment to the bank of the judgment entered Feb-

ruary 25, 1930, in favor of the School and against the County of Cook, and

WHEREAS, The officers and employees of Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company and its predecessors for a long time have been of great assistance to the officers and directors of this School, and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Training School for Nurses lately ceased to operate the nursing service at the County Hospital and is about to transfer all its property and assets to the University of Chicago,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors hereby records its appreciation of the great assistance, financial and otherwise, rendered to the officers and directors of this School by the officers and employees of Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company and its predecessors, and

FURTHER *Resolved*, That the first vice-president be authorized to transmit a copy of this resolution certified by the secretary to the president of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company.

The Scholarship Fund at this time consisted of \$20,000 bequeathed to the School by Mr. Henry L. Frank, together with \$500 recently left to the School by Mr. Preston Kumler, and \$2500 from other sources. To this the Board added the sums of \$1225 from the Endowment Fund (the amount contributed by members of the graduating classes of 1923 and 1924 to that fund) and \$451.24 from the Investment Account. Thus the total amount of the Scholarship Fund as transferred to the University totaled \$25,000.

The following final resolution was presented to the Board of the Training School and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Illinois Training School for Nurses was organized on September 21, 1880, and has had a long, active and honorable career and it is deemed advisable to maintain this corporation and thereby to protect and perpetuate its name; and

WHEREAS, Mr. George O. Fairweather, assistant business manager of the University of Chicago and its representative in conducting the business of carrying out the provisions of the affiliation agreement of June 10, 1926, has offered to take over from the Illinois Training School for Nurses the custody of all its corporate records, corporate seal, papers and documents pertaining to its corporate life, and any other personal property and effects not conveyed, transferred, sold and assigned to the University of Chicago, and to render assistance from time to time and as often as necessary in and about the making of reports to the proper authorities as required by law, and in doing all other things necessary to be done in order to continue the life of this corporation; and

WHEREAS, It appears advisable to the Board of Directors and to be to the mutual advantage of the two corporations concerned that such offer should be accepted,

Resolved, That said offer be and the same hereby is accepted and the recording secretary and other officers of this corporation are hereby authorized and directed to deliver as soon as convenient and advisable all such corporate records, corporate seal, papers, documents, personal property and effects to Mr. George O. Fairweather, assistant business manager of the University of Chicago, or to such other person as the University of Chicago may direct, taking proper and sufficient receipt therefor.



SPREADING CHEER THROUGHOUT THE HOSPITAL WITH
THEIR CHRISTMAS CAROLS

CHAPTER X

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Organization of the Alumnae Association—The Benefit Fund—The Endowed Room—Code of Ethics—First Banquet—Professional activities—Alumnae on the Training School Board—Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association—Reorganization—Special Funds—Alumnae Presidents and others—I. T. S. nurses in all parts of the world.

IN 1891, eight years after the first class was graduated, the Alumnae Association was organized. An earlier movement for a mutual benefit association was absorbed in the new organization, and it was unanimously resolved in the first meeting that the Association, while it should offer financial aid to its sick members when necessary, should be devoted to the more general interests of nurses and nursing.

A group of Alumnae met at the Home, September 3, 1891; Miss Phebe Brown, of the class graduated in the fall of 1883, acted as temporary chairman, and Miss Idora Rose, 1889, as secretary. The Constitution adopted at the meeting was based upon that of the Alumnae Association of the Connecticut Training School—as that of the I. T. S. Association was in turn used as a model by “at least a dozen different training schools wishing to form alumnae associations” (Secretary’s Report, Annual Meeting of 1894). A nominating committee reported a slate of officers, who were accepted as presented: President—Miss Phebe W. Brown; First Vice-President—Miss Isabel McIsaac; Second Vice-President—Miss Idora Rose; Secretary—Miss Jessie Breeze; Treasurer—Mrs. H. E. Longwell (Katherine Cavenagh).

There were twenty-nine charter members recorded:

Phebe W. Brown	Hannah Phelps
Isabel Jarvis	Caroline Phelps

Isabel McIsaac	Christine F. Grant
Salome Beardsley	Louise M. Seymour
Mrs. Janet A. Eby	Mrs. Rachel Hickey Carr,
Ella V. Holmes	M.D.
May McIsaac	Ida Bloch
Bertha Sargent	Marie Helstern
Harriet E. Dowd	Eliza Briggs
Caroline Riedle	Nellie Fisher
Josephine Bixby	Mary Leavens
Eleanor M. Mitchell	Mrs. Katherine C. Long-
Cecelia F. Wightman	well
Minnie D. Norvell	Margaret Grey
Marion E. Pollock	Idora Rose

Jessie Breeze

Meetings were held monthly at the Home, and matters of current interest and importance to the nurses discussed. It became customary to have a paper on some subject of nursing interest, usually prepared by a member, though frequently, especially in later years, an outside speaker was invited.

The Benefit Fund was discussed at the first executive meeting, and at the second regular meeting the Association authorized payments to two sick members. The first plan was to pay fifteen dollars a week for not over six weeks (though both amount and time might be increased at the discretion of the Executive Committee). Very soon, however, the provision was changed to read, an amount "not to exceed the cost of a bed in the Presbyterian Hospital; or if [a member] is unable to go to the Hospital a sum not to exceed the ten dollars per week for a term of six weeks" (still subject to extension if the Executive Committee thought best). These very helpful "sick benefits" have been continued throughout the history of the Association.

The dues were originally \$1 a year, but in August, 1893, they were increased to \$3. At the second meeting of the Association it was voted that any one not a nurse might

become an Honorary member by giving \$10, or a benefactor upon the payment of \$50. Later a \$5 initiation fee was added, and life membership at \$50.

In the first year of the Association (February, 1892), the question of an endowed room arose. Dr. Stehman, superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, generously offered any member of the Association a room at \$8 a week. It was voted (October, 1892) that all fees over \$800 be put into a special fund for the endowment of a room at the Presbyterian Hospital.

The fulfillment of this purpose came more readily than the Alumnae had any reason to anticipate. In 1895 the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Hospital made plans to endow a room in memory of Mrs. D. C. Marquis, their first president. At one of their board meetings it was asked who might occupy the room. Miss Caroline Riedle, I. T. S. alumna, 1884, matron at that time and for many years at the Presbyterian Hospital, inquired if it might not be used by sick nurses of the Alumnae Association if the Association would co-operate in raising money for the endowment. The suggestion was favorably received by both the Ladies' Aid and Executive Board of the Alumnae Association. Three thousand five hundred dollars had already been collected (October, 1895) by the Ladies' Aid, and the Alumnae agreed to raise \$1500 by January 1, 1896.

"Inasmuch as the bed was to be a memorial to Mrs. Marquis and in consideration of our members the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Hospital agreed to give our members the full year's use of the room as long as the old pavilion stood." Since that time no Alumnae member has been refused the use of the room when it was not occupied, and on several occasions two or more members have been patients in the Hospital at the same time, each having the special Alumnae privileges.

Five years later, when plans for an addition to the Hospital building were perfected, it became necessary to raise \$5000

more for a full endowment in perpetuity in the new building. Funds at first came in slowly, but by May, 1908, the full amount had been collected.

The subject of nursing ethics was early taken up, and a code evolved. Papers presenting various phases of the subject were read at the January meeting, 1894; these were printed and sent to members for criticism and suggestion, and in September, 1894, the "Code of Ethics for the Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School for Nurses" was first published. It still stands as the nurses' expression of their duty to patients, to public, to physicians, and to each other.

In 1894 also, the publication of the Monthly Reports was begun. The cost, about \$5.50 per month, was met by a fifty-cent assessment on each member. In this way nurses on cases or out of the city were enabled to keep in touch with Alumnae affairs, and their co-operation and solidarity promoted.

The year 1894 is further notable for the Association's first annual banquet. A picnic had been suggested as less expensive, but the majority voted for the banquet. The annual report of the secretary (Miss Breeze) tells us that "Our banquet in June proved more enjoyable than the most sanguine had hoped, and we trust that a precedent has been established. The graduating class expressed much pleasure, and several members have since joined the Association."

The invitation also gives the program.

The Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School for Nurses will have a Banquet with the Graduating Class, at the Leland Hotel, Thursday Evening, June 7, at 6 o'clock.

TOASTS

"Alma Mater" Phebe W. Brown
"Outlook for Old Maids" Grace Cary Fay
"The Considerate Patient" Katherine DeWitt
"The Graduating Class" Jessie Breeze

Many have been the activities of the Illinois Training School Alumnae Association in the advancement of the nurs-

ing profession; indeed, there has been no professional movement of importance in which the Association has not had a part, and usually a very considerable part. Only the more outstanding of these activities can be mentioned here. The achievements of individual Alumnae in this field, of which more has been and will be said, is a further credit and honor to the Illinois Training School.

When, in 1899, a stock company for the establishment of the American Journal of Nursing was formed, offering thirty shares at \$100 each, the Alumnae Association purchased one share. Miss M. E. P. Davis, chairman of the Committee for the Journal of Nursing, wrote:

“Your School stands in the front rank of active endeavor to make the magazine a success; your superintendent [Miss McIsaac] kindly acting as one of the editorial staff and also subscribing for one share of stock, the School and graduates liberally subscribing collectively and individually for the magazine, and now the Alumnae taking a share of stock, is more than any one school has yet done.”

Another activity of 1899 was the organization of the Associated Hospital Alumnae of Chicago, in which the Illinois Training School Association took the initiative. The object of the new organization was to promote harmony among alumnae associations and aid in the work of the National Association.

A committee from the I. T. S. A. A. was appointed to work with similar committees from other schools to secure recognition by the State Board of Health, together with appropriate nursing legislation. Work toward this great purpose spread over years, and consumed much time and energy on the part of the Association, as well as of individuals.

The Army Nursing Bill, and, later, rank for nurses in the army and navy service, were other objectives for which the Association and individual nurses worked untiringly.

In May, 1903, the Association, in view of its growing interest in the state and national organizations and its hold-

ings in the American Journal of Nursing, secured papers of incorporation.

From the earliest years, the rules and management of the Directory had been a topic of vital interest to the nurses. At first—they were discussing it in January, 1892—the rules and regulations were the chief point of interest; as these rules were evolved, they were the work of the Alumnae in co-operation with the Board of Directors of the School. In 1905 the Association considered taking over the Directory, but voted against doing so. However, they gave their co-operation when the School Directory was merged with the Central Directory of the First District in 1913.

An important step in co-operation between Alumnae and School was taken in 1911, when an alumna was first elected to the Board of Managers of the School—Miss Jessie Breeze, of the class of 1887, who from 1893 to 1903 was connected with the School in various positions, for the most part as assistant superintendent.

To the Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School for Nurses:

I have the honor and the pleasure of informing you that at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Illinois Training School, your secretary, Miss Jessie Breeze, was unanimously chosen to represent your Association on the Board.

We hope this action may open the way to a closer relation between the two organizations, and we look for mutual benefit in the working together for a common end.

With all best wishes for the success and growth of the Alumnae Association on the part of the members of the Board, believe me

Most sincerely yours,

ALICE HOLABIRD WOOD,
President.

MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD,
Winnetka, Illinois,
November Tenth.

Miss Breeze, a charter member of the Association and its first secretary, was always an active member whose unselfish interest and good judgment were appreciated by both Alumnae and School. She served on the Board during the

remaining years of its existence, one of its most able and valued members.

Dr. Caroline Hedger, class of 1892, was later elected a director of the School and served for a short time. Mrs. Frederick Tice (Ida Millman), class of 1896, was elected in March, 1917, and served till her death in 1918. Mrs. Theodore Tieken (Bessie Chapman), 1901, Mrs. Thomas J. Lamping (Mathild Krueger), 1897, and Mrs. James P. Schryver (Grace Cary Fay), 1891, were subsequently elected, and served till 1929, when the School merged with the University of Chicago.

October, 1916, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association. Through the courtesy of the Board of Directors of the School and of Miss Wheeler, then superintendent, a reception was held at the Home—the most delightful place of meeting for those who were seldom able to come back. The evening began with a social hour when memories of times past were enlivened by photographs of class groups and scenes in the hospital wards of old days, which had been collected and displayed for the occasion. A program followed, with greetings and reminiscences from Mrs. Flower, Mrs. Dewey, Miss Draper, Miss Dock, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Lauver, and Miss Phebe Brown. (Some were present, others sent letters.) The evening was concluded with a talk by Mrs. Wood on “Our Future.”

In 1917 a general reorganization of nursing associations was brought about. The State Association, not the individual Alumnae Association, became the unit in the national organization. Membership in the State Association came through the district association. Four and a half dollars were added to the previous dues of the Alumnae Association, which in the case of the Illinois Training School had been three dollars; this covered dues to the district, state, and national organizations, as well as a subscription to the *American Journal of Nursing*. Those who did not wish to pay the additional dues would become associate members. While the new

system was a great advance in professional consolidation and power, it was regarded as a hardship by members not in active service, whose rights of voting and holding office were limited unless the higher dues were paid. A similar difficulty was encountered in the status of life members, who were required to pay \$4.50 a year additional to retain active membership. Though details as to classes of membership and dues were changed from time to time, the system was adapted to professional needs, and has been wholly accepted.

The Illinois Training School Alumnae Association has always been financially prosperous. A Reserve Fund was established, composed of "ten per cent of all dues and fees, together with life membership fees, and gifts exceeding \$25." Out of this, appropriations for various special purposes have been made by vote of the Association—as \$500 to the McIsaac Fund (a national loan fund named in honor of the School's own Miss McIsaac) and \$500 to the Chicago Nurses' Club. Many smaller payments have been made from time to time to these and other causes.

Worthy of special note because of its personal interest is the Ellen V. Robinson Trust Fund. In January, 1904, a young nurse of the class of 1901, Ellen V. Robinson, while on a case at Monticello, Illinois, was lost in a severe snow-storm. Returning to her patient from a call at the office of the physician late in the afternoon of a bitterly cold day, she missed her path and wandered several miles in the blinding snow. She was found the next morning by a searching party, but so badly frozen were her hands and feet that they had to be partially amputated. As she was entirely dependent on her own work, the appeal of her helplessness was strong, not only to her fellow alumnae, but to all who heard of the tragedy. A fund was immediately started, reaching \$13,000, which provided a life annuity for Miss Robinson. Though to another such a disaster might have seemed of necessity the end of a nursing career, Miss Robinson's quick intelligence, courage, and strength of will overcame her handicap, and

she successfully filled such executive positions as secretary of the School Directory, and, later, secretary of the Nursing Service of the Central Division of the Red Cross in Chicago.

Since Miss Robinson's death in 1928, the income from the fund, which is administered by representatives of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Hahnemann Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and the Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School, has been devoted to the use of a nurse who has been incapacitated by long illness. By her will Miss Robinson left to the Endowed Room Fund of the Alumnae Association a bequest which amounted to \$1450.

One of the chief among the funds of the Alumnae Association is the Home and Loan Fund. Miss Janet Topping, of the class of 1883 (fall), evolved a plan for a Home for aged nurses, financed and managed entirely by nurses. That the Alumnae of the Illinois Training School might become initiators of such a project, Miss Topping in 1906 submitted a resolution that the "Alumnae Association form a local Association to establish a sinking fund for a Home for Nurses, for which the Board of Directors should set aside a sum of \$500"; and that "any Alumnae member might become a member of the Association on the payment of \$5 initiation fee and \$1 annual dues." The Alumnae approved the resolution, and memberships were received. The Training School Board contributed \$487.37, proceeds from a play given.

Excellent as the plan seemed, in May, 1916, ten years later, only \$2403.14 had been raised. In May, 1915, the Sarah E. Warwick Loan Fund had been established; the object of this fund, named in honor of Sarah E. Warwick of the class of 1900, for many years night superintendent at the County Hospital, was to lend small sums to Alumnae members in temporary need. In a year's time \$141.89 was accumulated.

The proposition was made in June, 1916, that, with the consent of the contributors to both, the two funds be com-

bined into a "Memorial Home and Loan Fund," the income of which should be used for "the payment of life memberships for Alumnae members in such old ladies' homes as they should choose." The proposition was accepted, and the necessary consents secured. Under the able chairmanship of Mary Day Barnes, 1892, the fund grew rapidly. In 1919, the alumnae voted \$2000 to it from the Reserve Fund, and by October, 1919, over \$11,000 having been collected, no further solicitation was made.

With the greatly increased cost of all hospital care, and the more frequent requests of the constantly growing Association, the Endowed Room Fund of \$10,000 became inadequate to meet the cost of a patient in the room even six months of the year. Consequently, in February, 1925, the Alumnae Association undertook to raise an additional \$15,000 for the room. At the present time (March, 1930), over \$11,000 of the additional amount has been paid to the Presbyterian Hospital. The remainder has been pledged to within \$1000 of the necessary sum.

The Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 1929, shows the following amounts in the various funds of the Association:

Memorial Home and Loan Fund.....	\$18,792.60
Sick Benefit Fund.....	15,860.86
Reserve Fund.....	4,354.08
General Fund Cash in Bank.....	1,408.27

To tell even briefly of the individual I. T. S. nurses who have done notable work would require more space than is here possible. Of those in Red Cross and war service, some brief account has already been given. In nursing education and organization, in public health and social service, in missionary fields, in the routine of hospital, private duty, and home-making, Illinois Training School Alumnae carry on the name and fame of their School.

Four I. T. S. graduates became superintendents of their School: Isabel McIsaac, Idora Rose Scroggs, Helen Scott

Hay, and Mary C. Wheeler. Their valuable work in state and national activities has been cited in other connections.

Prominent nationally is Katharine DeWitt, class of 1891, who has been for many years the managing editor of the *American Journal of Nursing*. M. Helena McMillan, class of 1894, from the time of graduation has been actively engaged in nursing education. In 1898, she organized the Lakeside Hospital School of Nursing, now known as the Western Reserve University School of Nursing, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1903, she organized the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, of which she has been superintendent ever since. Miss McMillan has for many years been a member of the Board of the National League of Nursing Education.

Minnie H. Ahrens, class of 1897, was first director of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, and first executive secretary of the First District of the Illinois State Association, besides taking a prominent part in Red Cross work. (See Chapter VII.) Sara B. Place, 1910, succeeded Miss Ahrens as director of the Infant Welfare Society, and holds the position today (March, 1930).

Helen Kelly, 1895, was for some years head of the school nurses of the city of Chicago. Evelyn Wood, class of 1896, has been executive secretary of the Central Council of Nursing Education since 1923, most successfully carrying that organization through a critical period of its history. She has been an important factor in the development of schools of nursing, encouraging and stimulating them. As president of the Illinois League of Nursing Education for over five years, she has, among other accomplishments, brought to a successful culmination the efforts to introduce a summer course for nurses at the University of Chicago.

For many years Dr. Caroline Hedger, 1892, gave freely of her time and ability as a lecturer in the School and as a medical examiner of student nurses. Dr. Stella Gardner,

also of the class of 1892, and Dr. Emma C. Hackett, 1895, gave like service.

The following have served as presidents of the Alumnae Association for shorter or longer periods, some (Miss Kelly, Mrs. Tice, Miss Ahrens, Miss Wheeler) serving a second time after an interval:

Phebe Brown, 1883; Isabel McIsaac, 1888; Idora Rose, 1889; Katharine DeWitt, 1891; Helen Kelly, 1895; Helen Scott Hay, 1895; Mrs. Frederick Tice (Ida Millman), 1897; Caroline Riedle, 1884; Cora Overholt, 1889; Minnie H. Ahrens, 1897; Lila Pickhart, 1894; Cora Kohlsaas, 1906; Mary C. Wheeler, 1893; M. Helena McMillan, 1894; Lisle P. Freligh, 1905; Ellen V. Robinson, 1901; Charlotte Johnson, 1903; Sara Place, 1910; Bertha Harding, 1924; Selma Nelson, 1920.

Among the many able officers of the Association one cannot fail to mention Mrs. C. D. Wescott—Ada Virgil of the class of 1888—who was treasurer from 1911 to 1924, and because of whose “good judgment and keen foresight the funds of the Association were wisely invested and placed on a sound basis, so that to her ability as a financier is largely due the accumulation of funds in the treasury.” (“In Memoriam,” the Alumnae Report for December, 1926.) The Alumnae, indeed, can record no more earnest and devoted member than Mrs. Wescott, whose life was so unfortunately cut short by an accident in December, 1926.

Illinois Training School nurses have been found in service the world over.

From the first class, that of the fall group of 1883, Anna E. Steere, superintendent in charge of nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital during the first period when the Illinois Training School furnished nurses there, went to China as a missionary in 1890, and remained there sixteen years, mostly in or about Tientsin. Dorcas Whitaker, of the class of 1894, went early as a missionary to India.

One well known to many was Eleanor Chestnut, of the class of 1891, who lost her life in the Boxer rebellion. A fine

student, ambitious, of keen sympathies, Miss Chestnut studied nursing as one step in preparation for a missionary career; she then completed a medical course at the Woman's Medical College in Chicago. In 1893, she sailed for Hongkong. After studying the language, and doing medical work under most difficult conditions at Sam-kong (inland from Canton), she moved to Lienchou, not far away, where, though alone much of the time, she was happy in carrying on the work in a small hospital. After a year's furlough, 1902-1903, Dr. Chestnut returned to Lienchou. There, on October 29, 1905, forced to flee before a mob that attacked the hospital, Dr. Chestnut and four others were captured and killed. Her fine devotion to her work and her tragic death have given to Dr. Chestnut an outstanding place not only among Illinois Training School Alumnae, but in the company of those who have given their lives in the service of humanity.

Perhaps no I. T. S. nurse in recent years has been able to do more useful or interesting missionary work than Theda B. Phelps, class of 1902. Securing appointment through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Miss Phelps went in 1911 to Talas, Turkey, where she directed the nursing in the hospital and taught "a kind of Home Nursing and First Aid" to the girls in the school. With the closing of the hospital in 1914, she continued relief work and teaching till 1916, when the deportations took away their pupils. A few paragraphs from a letter written in February, 1927, tell a story characteristic of the work of an able and resourceful nurse in a stricken country.

"During 1914-1917 I did a great deal of visiting nursing and even surgical work, as there were no doctors excepting those in the military hospitals, and they were too busy for the general public. I amputated toes, opened breast abscesses, terrible ones, set broken bones, and did all sorts of work. I was known as the 'Heykim Kiz' (doctor girl).

"In Talas, 1919-1921, I had visiting nursing; a little group of workers with the help of the Near East Relief cleaned up about eight hundred people who were suffering from scabies, furnishing each person with new underclothes after they were cleaned up. Then later I was given orphanage work, 350 small boys under twelve years of age; a convalescent home for

patients from our hospital; a 'scabies hospital' for children of all orphanages; a refuge for young women rescued from Turkish homes; and a place for incurables known as 'Miss Phelps' morgue'—I didn't call it that, but unfortunately that was about all it could be called."

In October, 1921, Miss Phelps went to Sivas, Turkey.

"There the Greek deportations were on, and being the only American who spoke Turkish, I had a great deal to do in handling refugees and hundreds of people ill with typhus, dysentery, smallpox, etc. We had four large houses where I could do nothing more than try to provide food and shelter for the poor suffering and dying. A Turkish doctor was supposed to try to help me, but his interest was only in the salary we paid him."

In 1922, Miss Phelps contracted typhus; after several months' recuperation at home near Philadelphia, she returned to Turkey, and took up hospital work at Ghazi Aintab, where she still was in 1928.

In another part of the world, Cora Hobein, class of 1914, was doing a like difficult and valuable work. She writes from Kuling, Kwangsi, China, August 6, 1918:

"Last autumn the rebellion began in China, and there has been no peace since. We happened to live on the right road for the soldiers, but the wrong road for ourselves. Most of the time we have had soldiers from both armies, which have passed through about seven times.

"A battle took place very early in the morning, and some of the hospital windows were broken by bullets. The citizens of Liling fled with the rebel army, all but those on foreign property. That afternoon we walked to the street, which is usually full of people and dogs, not counting pigs, etc., but we saw only one or two men and a stray dog or two. Shops and houses were all tightly fastened. The silence, which was oppressive, continued till noon the second day, when firing began, and we knew the soldiers had returned; they were shooting at sight, and many innocent people were killed. At one time we probably had as many as 1000 patients, using two Chinese temples besides the hospital—but you can imagine our situation with this larger number to care for with the equipment of a sixty-bed hospital."

In the fall of 1918, Miss Hobein joined the A. R. C. for service in Siberia, but later resumed her work with the Chinese. From Yuhsien, she writes, June, 1921:

"I returned to China last October, and have had a very busy time since, in a new hospital; we had no furniture except a few Chinese wooden

beds and a very meager supply of bedding. We have most of the necessary articles now, though we are still handicapped for lack of some things; of course we use substitutes—and sometimes very poor ones—or nothing at all in place of what we think we cannot do without at home.

“This spring I spent a great deal of time in the country during the smallpox season, vaccinating almost 500 people. I traveled 300 or more miles on horseback, or walking if the roads were impossible for the safety of the rider.”

Many other I. T. S. nurses have found their way to China, both giving and receiving as they live their part in the newly unfolding life of that vast country. Caroline Maddock Hart, 1904, worked there many years under the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. Mildred Bascom, 1912, served at the Union Medical College Hospital in Peking. Ferne Heagley Coffman, 1917, was a missionary in the Province of Shansi. Justine Granner, 1922, has done hospital work in Tungfen, and Grace Jevne, 1922, was assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Williams Porter Hospital Training School at Tehchow, Shantung. In Burma, Edith Goetsch Blackwell, 1919, has been doing valiant service with her husband.

From Lassa Nigeria, West Africa, comes a letter from Marguerite Burke, 1927, showing that I. T. S. nurses are in Africa as well as in Europe and Asia. The following, much condensed, is dated June 29, 1928.

“After landing at Lagos, we spent forty-eight hours on the train, going 700 miles into the interior to Jos, the end of the railway. The Ford truck was there; also mail saying the usual route was under repair and we would have to detour a hundred miles, making 400 miles in all. At 3 P. M. we started, but could get only ten miles an hour, which meant forty hours on the way. At one place both hind wheels gave out at the same time. We had at least a dozen tire stops before the second night about 1:00, when we were all out of tires and patches, and still a hundred miles from home. We were in the middle of the bush, no houses nor water close. Spreading a blanket in the middle of the road, the four of us dropped down on it, spread another over us, and slept until morning. The men worked on the car, and we girls boiled a chicken we had brought with us. When the car was ready, we ran on the rims to the next village. After living four days on chicken and mush, part of the time without salt, our repairs arrived and we started; but seven miles farther on, we got stuck in the river and had to go for help.

"We did some operations and vaccinated one hundred during a smallpox epidemic. The last two months we have made fine new huts for our work. One, sixteen feet in diameter, is the sterilizing and dispensing room; one, a drug and linen room; and the third for operating. One day a little boy of ten years fell from a tree and sustained a compound fracture of the femur. The parents cut the flesh wide open, then bound it all up. The whole leg swelled, and they then made hundreds of superficial incisions all over the foot and leg. They became gangrenous, and tetanus developed. Then the father brought him to the white man to cure. The doctor amputated the leg, but, not having serum, nursing care is all we can give. Since the operation he has developed acute dysentery, but we still have hopes of saving his life."

The news of the merging of the School with the University of Chicago was transmitted to the graduates by the following letter:

To the graduates of the Illinois Training School for Nurses.

It is with great pleasure that the Board of Directors of the Illinois Training School for Nurses announce the entering into an agreement with the University of Chicago, whereby the Illinois Training School will become merged into a School of Nursing of collegiate rank, which the University is about to establish.

The University agrees to maintain a School of Nursing and to develop a course of study for nurses with such prerequisite requirements for admission and with such character and extent of training as will develop a superior type of graduate and will tend to raise the standard of nursing education, it being understood that one of the purposes of the University in the organization and development of the courses of study for nurses is to offer a grouping and sequence of such courses as will establish the graduates therefrom on the same basis as graduates of other departments of the University who on graduation may become entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The Board is convinced that in making this gift of the School to the University it is making the greatest possible contribution to the advancement of nursing education and is acting in the spirit of the founders of the School, whose ambition it was to be the leaders in advanced education for the nursing profession. It is gratifying to know that the high standards established by our School have made us worthy to be absorbed by an institution of the standing of the University of Chicago.

The name of the Illinois Training School for Nurses will be perpetuated in a Scholarship Fund—for which an initial \$25,000 has been set aside.

The records of the Illinois Training School will be taken over by the University and kept available in its offices.

The transfer will not take place until the Cook County Commissioners have had ample time and opportunity to perfect a nursing service in the

Cook County and Psychopathic Hospitals. The University has agreed to co-operate in helping the Board to adjust its obligations to the student body and to the staff during the transition period.

The Board is confident that the Alumnae will rejoice with it and share in the pride that such a distinguished alliance was possible and counts upon the approval of the Alumnae and their co-operation.

EMMA MAGNUS WILLIAMS

President.

Many letters from Alumnae were received in response, among them the following:

Telegram—

Muskegon, Mich.

Both glad and sorry. Glad for the larger opportunities. Sorry to separate from our first love.

MARY C. WHEELER, 1893

All our graduates must, I think, shed tears with the passing of our illustrious School and its honored name. But none of us would see our School or the name connected with less than the best and finest, and so we must rejoice in this plan. We graduates are glad we have helped in making our School stand for high standards; now no less we must rejoice that while we are losing forever our Alma Mater, she is to be a small part in the finer, bigger project the University of Chicago will carry out for the advancement of nursing education, as the School could not have done alone. In that we should be content.

With my appreciation and good wishes as one of the many,

Very sincerely,

HELEN SCOTT HAY, 1895

As one of the graduates of the Illinois Training School for Nurses may I express my deep appreciation of the efforts of our Board of Directors that have made possible the merger of our School with the University of Chicago. Our School has been highly honored by a great university, and we who are loyal to its traditions and proud of its accomplishments will have the privilege of expressing that loyalty in terms of loyalty to a better type of nursing education that will be made possible through the University of Chicago.

I have been so deeply interested in the university education of the nurse, and I cannot tell you how thrilled with pride I am, that our School will soon be a part of a great university.

Very sincerely yours,

EVELYN WOOD, 1896

May I send my very best congratulations and personal appreciation to you as president of the Illinois Training School for the contribution which has been made to nursing education by the recent merger of the Illinois Training School into the University of Chicago in a manner

which gives the School of Nursing similar rank to other schools of the University.

Not only the nurses of Illinois will be benefited by this progressive action on the part of your School, but nursing as a profession will immediately feel the effects, and nurses everywhere will unite in calling you blessed.

Very sincerely,
M. HELENA McMILLAN, 1894

When I learned yesterday of the affiliation of our Training School with the University of Chicago, I was tremendously stirred, first with joy at the consummation of a long hoped-for plan, and on the heels of it with a pretty bad ache, knowing that I. T. S. would produce no more children.

To my mind it was one of the finest things that could have happened, and I want to take this opportunity of telling you so.

Very sincerely yours,
SARA B. PLACE, 1910

I thank you very much for sending me the good news about our Training School becoming part of the University of Chicago. I am sure that all the graduates will feel as I do, deeply gratified and very proud.

I heartily congratulate you and all the members of the Board on your success in concluding such a great achievement.

Yours sincerely,
ISABEL JARVIS, 1890

The following letter is quoted from the June, 1926, Report of the Alumnae Association:

When Miss Ahrens announced to me over the telephone that our Board of Directors were making a gift of the Illinois Training School to the University of Chicago, it was a distinct shock to me. My first thought was of the county patients; then I felt sorry that we would lose our identity as a school, and at the same time glad that the Illinois Training School would be the first to found a distinct School of Nursing within a large university. As I have thought it over since, I feel that it will be impossible to lose our identity as long as any of our graduates are working in the nursing field, and I get prouder day by day when I realize that our School, which was a pioneer in the nursing world, is also a pioneer in raising the standards in nursing education and making it possible for nurses to receive a scientific degree.

I think the time is ripe for the County to found its own school of nursing and when the responsibility is the County's they will rise to it and found a good school.

Here's to the new University of Chicago School of Nursing.

Yours sincerely,
JESSIE F. CHRISTIE, 1904

June 19, 1926.

To the Board of Directors of the
Illinois Training School for Nurses:

It is with mingled feelings of sadness and joy that the members of the Illinois Training School Alumnae Association have received the announcement of the merging of the Illinois Training School for Nurses into a School of Nursing of collegiate rank in the University of Chicago.

The sentiment we hold for our beloved Alma Mater at 509 South Honore Street is a very precious possession. Our training school days there led us out into a new life of tremendously vital experiences and prepared us for lives of sympathetic understanding and service to our fellowmen. The breaking up of the old environment is like seeing the childhood homestead go out of the family into other hands.

On the other hand we do rejoice that our School, a pioneer of its kind, whose founders builded better than they know, was by the very nature of its autonomy prepared and able to enter into an affiliation with a University of such unlimited possibilities. In the evolutionary processes of the development of nursing education in the Middle West we are thankful today that our School has taken its rightful place. And while the passing of the old order brings a certain sense of sadness, we are deeply grateful to you for the splendid part you have played in ushering in the dawning of a new day which will, in the end, mean greater and better service to humanity.

We desire to express to you at this time our deep appreciation and gratitude and sense of pride in the far reaching vision which has characterized the personnel of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Training School during its long and distinguished career.

We desire also to co-operate with you and with all those who are in any way interested or involved during this transition period of our School.

CHARLOTTE JOHNSON

In behalf of the Alumnae Association of the Illinois
Training School for Nurses.

On February 26, 1930, the following letter was received by Miss Nelson, the president of the Alumnae Association, from the University of Chicago:

My dear Miss Nelson:

The Illinois Training School, pursuant to an agreement entered into in 1926, expects soon to turn over its assets to the University of Chicago. The University, in accordance with the provisions of the contract, will then organize a School of Nursing, and hopes to enjoy your hearty co-operation in the development of nursing education on the Quadrangles. To that end, it is our purpose, when the school is established, to invite you to become "Associates of the School of Nursing." We believe that such an association will constitute a bond of interest of great value both

to you and to the University, and will serve to perpetuate the fine traditions of your School.

It is hoped that we may have representatives of your association on an advisory committee, that you will hold your association meetings in one of our buildings, and that other privileges may be extended to you. Ultimately, a plan may be devised for the suitable perpetuation of the name of the Illinois Training School.

Yours cordially,
(Signed) FREDERIC WOODWARD

At the meeting of the Association on March 4, the letter was presented, and acted upon.

The letter was also published in the March Report, and an expression of opinion asked from the members of the Association. Responses were most favorable. The following letter was sent to the University:

April 2, 1930

Mr. Frederic Woodward
Vice President and Dean of Faculties
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Dear Mr. Woodward:

Your gracious letter of February twenty-eighth was presented at the Board meeting Tuesday, March fourth, and also to the members of the Alumnae Association attending the regular meeting immediately following. Much enthusiasm was expressed at the open meeting and it was moved and carried that the invitation to become "Associates of the School of Nursing" about to be established by the University be accepted.

A committee was appointed to express the appreciation and thanks of the members of the Alumnae, to send best wishes for the greatest possible success of the new school and the hope that members of this organization may be helpful in establishing and maintaining at the University nursing ideals worthy of the best of both the past and present.

It is a most gratifying thought to the graduates of the Illinois Training School that they are no longer isolated but may in the future again be part of a living active group, both giving and receiving.

With much anticipation of mutual helpfulness.

Signed for the Alumnae Association.

SELMA NELSON,
President
CHARLOTTE JOHNSON,
M. HELENA McMILLAN,
Chairman

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MRS. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.	1887-1891
MRS. JAMES M. FLOWER	1891-1895
MRS. J. M. WALKER	1895-1898
MRS. JAMES M. FLOWER	1898-1904
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MRS. CHARLES B. PIERCE	1917-1918
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MRS. JAMES M. FLOWER	1887-1891
MRS. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.	1891-1895
MRS. JAMES M. FLOWER	1895-1898
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MRS. BRADFORD HANCOCK	1904-1908
MRS. DUDLEY WILKINSON	1908-1910
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MRS. HARRY F. WILLIAMS	1924-1924
MRS. AUGUST C. MAGNUS	1925-1925
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MRS. WILLIAM G. HIBBARD	1886-1887
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MRS. DUDLEY WILKINSON	1898-1901
MRS. FREDERICK A. SMITH	1901-1902
MRS. BRADFORD HANCOCK	1902-1904

¹ Compiled from Announcements of the School and minutes of the Board meetings; neither record is entirely complete.

MRS. JAMES M. FLOWER	1904-1906
MRS. DUDLEY WILKINSON	1906-1908
MRS. BRADFORD HANCOCK	1908-1910
MRS. DUDLEY WILKINSON	1910-1911
MRS. DANIEL R. BROWER	1911-1917
MRS. PHILIP S. POST	1917-1921
MRS. HARRY F. WILLIAMS	1921-1922
MRS. JOHN MACMAHON	1922-1925
MRS. THOMAS LAMPING	1925-1929

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. JOHN MACMAHON	1925-1929
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RECORDING SECRETARIES

MRS. THOMAS BURROWS	1880-1891
MISS HARRIET MCKINDLEY	1891-1892
MRS. HENRY L. FRANK	1892-1921
MRS. CHARLES H. WACKER	1921-1928
MRS. CHARLES MORDOCK	1928-1929

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

MRS. EDWARD WRIGHT	1880-1882
MRS. W. S. SMITH	1882-1885
MRS. J. M. WALKER	1885-1886
MRS. FRANK B. BROWN	1886-1887
MRS. J. V. FARWELL, JR.	1887-1894
MRS. WILLIAM PENN NIXON	1894-1913
MRS. RUDOLPH MATZ	1913-1917
MRS. PHILIP S. POST	1917-1917
MRS. WILLIAM G. HIBBARD	1917-1918
MRS. JOHN H. HARDIN	1918-1921
MRS. HENRY FAUROT	1921-1922
MRS. CHARLES MORDOCK	1923-1923
MRS. GEORGE BROWN	1923-1924
MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.	1924-1925
MRS. CHARLES MORDOCK	1925-1928
MRS. RALPH BROWN	1928-1929

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MRS. ORSON SMITH	1891-1917
MRS. HARRY F. WILLIAMS	1917-1921
MRS. CARL GOTTFRIED	1921-1921
MRS. FREDERICK B. MOOREHEAD	1921-1923
MRS. HARRY F. WILLIAMS	1923-1924
MRS. AUGUST C. MAGNUS	1924-1925
MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.	1925-1927
MRS. RUDOLPH MATZ	1927-1929

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MRS. EDWARD WRIGHT	1880-1900
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MRS. ORSON SMITH	1880-1917
DR. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON	1880-1907
MRS. J. C. HILTON	1880-1886
MRS. CAROLINE M. BROWN	1880-1881
MRS. GODFREY SNYDACKER	1880-1881
MRS. THOMAS WILCE	1880-1881
MRS. WILLIAM PENN NIXON	1880-1917
MRS. FRED M. HILL	1880-1881
MRS. THOMAS BURROWS	1880-1892
MRS. GEORGE W. SMITH	1880-1885
MRS. J. M. WALKER	1880-1916
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MRS. MARY L. CHAPIN	1881-1881
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MRS. CHARLES HITCHCOCK	1882-1885
MRS. EDWARD WHEELER	1882-1883
MRS. GEORGE PITKIN	1882-1908
MRS. ROBERT J. HILL	1882-1882
MRS. GEORGE L. DUNLAP	1882-1886
MRS. A. C. BARTLETT	1883-1884
MRS. A. W. BURNSIDE	1885-1887
MRS. WILLIAM J. CHALMERS	1885-1911
MRS. DAVID BRADLEY	1886-1889
DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH	1886-1920
MRS. J. V. FARWELL, JR.	1886-1895
MRS. O. W. POTTER	1887-1888
MRS. E. A. MATHEISEN	1887-1890

MRS. J. FRANK ALDRICH	1887-1890
MRS. F. H. GARDINER	1887-1888
MRS. A. C. McCLURG	1887-1893
MRS. V. C. TURNER	1888-1902
MRS. DANIEL R. BROWER	1888-1920
MRS. WILLIAM ARMOUR.	1889-1890
DR. JULIA R. LOW	1890-1892
MRS. JAMES W. SCOTT	1891-1919
MRS. ANDREW MACLEISH	1891-1892
MRS. DUDLEY WILKINSON	1891-1913
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MISS HARRIET MCKINDLEY	1891-1892
MRS. WILLIAM THAYER BROWN	1891-1896
MRS. FREDERICK SMITH.	1892-1910
MRS. C. K. G. BILLINGS	1893-1904
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MRS. BRADFORD HANCOCK	1896-1913
MRS. GEORGE HUDDLESTON	1896-1900
MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD.	1900-1923
MRS. A. F. McARTHUR	1900-1908
MRS. ROBERT W. HUNT	1900-1921
MRS. P. F. PETTIBONE	1902-1907
MRS. JAMES D. LYNCH	1903-1914
MRS. GEORGE ADAMS	1903-1904
MRS. GRAEME STEWART	1903-1905
MISS ISABEL GRAY	1904-1907
MRS. WILLIAM G. HIBBARD, JR.	1906-1922
MRS. HENRY SOLOMON	1907; 1912
MRS. HENRY SHIPPEN JENKS	1907-1919
MRS. AUGUST C. MAGNUS	1908-1929
MRS. CHARLES T. ATKINSON	1908-1911
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MRS. CLARENCE L. WOOLLEY.	1910-1911
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MRS. FREDERICK TICE	1917-1918
MRS. WILLIAM K. KENLY	1917-1918
MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN HAY	1918-1921
MRS. JOHN MACMAHON	1918-1929
MRS. FREDERICK B. MOOREHEAD	1918-1926
DR. SYLVIA HARDY	1918-1918
DR. CAROLINE HEDGER	1919-1924
MISS HELEN K. GURLEY	1919-1921
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MRS. CHARLES H. WACKER	1920-1929
MRS. JOSEPH T. BOWEN	1920-1923
MRS. CARL GOTTFRIED	1920-1929
DR. GRACE MEIGS CROWDER	1921-1927
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MRS. GEORGE F. BROWN, JR.	1921-1924
MRS. BRUCE MACLEISH	1922-1929
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MRS. CHARLES MORDOCK	1923-1929
MRS. THOMAS LAMPING	1923-1929
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MRS. DARRELL S. BOYD	1923-1929
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MRS. JAMES P. SCHRYVER	1926-1929
MRS. BERTRAM SIPPY	1926-1929
MRS. MALCOLM SHROYER	1927-1929

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MISS MARY E. BROWN	1885-1886
MISS ISABEL A. HAMPTON	1886-1889
MISS VIRGINIA S. FIELD	1889-1890
MISS EDITH A. DRAPER.	1890-1893
MISS LAVINIA L. DOCK	1893-1895
MISS ISABEL McISAAC	1895-1904
MISS IDORA ROSE	1904-1906
MISS HELEN SCOTT HAY	1906-1912
MRS. EFFIE SIMPSON	1912-1913
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BROWN, PHEBE	NUTTING, HELEN
CHALLACOMBE, ELIZABETH	PAULDING, REBECCA
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GILMORE, GENEVIEVE	STEERE, ANNA E.
	TOPPING, JANET

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GAPEN, MELISSA	SMITH, CLARA
HUNNICUTT, OLIVE	STEPHENS, EDNA A.
RIEDLE, CAROLINE	TWEED, MARIA

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CAVENAGH, KATHERINE	PHELPS, CAROLINE
CLARK, MARY N.	ROBINSON, EFFIE
HEGMAN, HATTIE	SCOTT, CATHERINE W.
HELSTERN, MARIE	STRONG, SARAH B.
HICKEY-CARR, RACHEL, M.D.	STEVENS, HELEN
JOHNSON, LEORA, M.D.	SCHAFFENBURG, LILA
LEAVENS, MARY	SHELDON, ELIZA
NOHL, ANNA	VOHL, SARAH
NOHL, WILHELMINA	WILLIAM, SARAH
	YOEMAN, C. A.

CLASS OF 1886

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BROWNLEE, ALICE	LOCKE, GRACE T.
BUSHNELL, CHARLOTTE	MINER, MARY
EBY, JANET A. (Mrs.)	MOORE, AUGUSTA
ELDEN, JOSEPHINE P.	RICKS, LUCY
FISHER, NELLIE M.	SCOUGAL, HELEN
GALUSHA, VIOLA	STILWELL, EMMA
HATCH, WINIFRED	WHITFORD, LENA, M.D.
HEWITT, CATHERINE	WILKINSON, FLORENCE

CLASS OF 1887

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CHEADLE, MELVA	NEVIN, ALICE
CUTLER, EVA C.	SAMPSON, ALICE
DOWD, HARRIET E.	SARGENT, BERTHA
FRANK, MARY G.	SIMONDS, MARY G.
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GLENN, ELIZA C.	WELCH, LETTY G.
	WALTON, HANNAH M.

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DRAKE, JANE	PEARCE, HELEN
GREEN, JANET C.	PHELPS, HANNA A.
HENDERSON, MARY	RAYMOND, IDA M.
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LEWIS, EMMA (MRS.)	VIRGIL, ADA

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BROTHERTON, ABIGAIL (MRS.)	NORVELL, MINNIE D.
GILMORE, LILLIAN	OVERHOLT, CORA
GLENNIE, LIZZIE	PORTER, MARY H.
GOBLE, EDNA, M.D.	READ, FLORA A., M.D.
GRAHAM, LIZZIE	ROSE, IDORA
GROTÉ, MARIE, M.D.	SAXTON, MARY
HARTT, ELLA	SIGSBEE, HARRIET
HEISZ, EMILY, M.D.	STAIGER, DORA
HEPPERLY, LAURA E.	STANTON, ORISSA
HIRTH, MARTHA	STRANDT, ELLEN E.
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KELLOGG, JOANNA H.	TOWERS, IDA
	VASEY, NORA

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ACKERMAN, EMILY M.	GOWER, ANNA
ALDEN, JESSIE	HAYDEN, FLORA
BATH, ALICE K.	HYNES, FLORENCE
BRIGGS, ELIZA	JARVIS, ISABEL
CALCUTT, SUSAN	LIENHARD, ELSPETH A.
CAVENAGH, ELEANOR F.	MORGAN, EDITH
CLEMENT, EMMA L.	NORTON, MINERVA
CLEVELAND, MARY	PORTER, EMMA
CONGDON, LAURA	RUSSELL, ANNA
CORCRAN, ALICE D.	STOW, FRANCES B.
DAVENPORT, CORNELIA	THOMPSON, BERTHA V., M.D.
DENNY, LINNA H.	TYRRELL, ADDIE M.
GRAY, ALICE	THURSTON, NETTIE
GRAY, MARGARET, M.D.	VINCENT, MARY A.
	WHITE, ZULIEN

CLASS OF 1891

BIGHAM, ELIZABETH G.	HOWELL, JOSEPHINE
BLAIR, JESSIE	INGHAM, ANNIE E.
BROWN, NELLIE	JARVIS, LUCY
CAMPBELL, EDITH C.	KEITH, KATE E., M.D.
CAMPBELL, KATHERINE	KNOWLTON, ANNA
CHESTNUT, ELEANOR, M. D.	LITTELL, FLORENCE
COLES, LAURA R.	MACDONELL, LOUISE (MRS.)
COOLIDGE, ELEANOR J.	MACPHERSON, KATHERINE
DARLINGTON, MARY F.	MAYWOOD, JENNIE
DEWITT, KATHARINE	McMASTERS, ELIZABETH (MRS.)
DITTMAN, JOSEPHINE	NEALE, LILLIAN F.
DUNBAR, ALICE E.	OSBORN, HARRIET E.
DURWARD, THEELA	POLLOCK, MARION E.
ESSON, MINNIE	REMLER, KATHERINE
EWAN, NETTA	ROBB, MARY A.
FAY, GRACE CARY	ROLL, ELSIE
GOERK, HENRIETTA	SHAW, ELEANOR C. L.
GOSSAGE, ELLEN F.	STRAIGHT, DORA
GRANT, CHRISTINE F.	TOPPING, LENA
HATCH, LOUISE M.	TRUMAN, ELLA E.
HAY, ELLA	WATSON, HARRIET A.
HAYES, MABEL F.	WATTS, LIZZIE A.
HENTHORN, LIZZIE M.	WRIGHTMAN, CECELIA F.

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BREEZE, JESSIE
 BURNETTE, HATTIE
 CANTRALL, FRANCES C., M.D.
 CHEADLE, MELVA
 CUTLER, EVA C.
 DOWD, HARRIET E.
 FRANK, MARY G.
 GEIGER, EMMA
 GLENN, ELIZA C.

HEATH, ELLA M.
 HOLMES, ELLA V.
 MITCHELL, ELEANOR
 NEVIN, ALICE
 SAMPSON, ALICE
 SARGENT, BERTHA
 SIMONDS, MARY G.
 TURNER, LILLIA E.
 WELCH, LETTY G.

WALTON, HANNAH M.

CLASS OF 1888

ALMY, HORTENSE
 BUSHNELL, ETHEL
 BROWN, EDITH
 DOHERTY, ANNA
 DRAKE, JANE
 GREEN, JANET C.
 HENDERSON, MARY
 HOLMES, KATE D.
 LEWIS, EMMA (MRS.)

MILLER, EMMA, M.D.
 MCBURNEY, JENNIE
 MCISAAC, ISABEL
 MCISAAC, EUPHEMIA MAY
 PEARCE, HELEN
 PHELPS, HANNA A.
 RAYMOND, IDA M.
 SHOLL, GERTRUDE C.
 VIRGIL, ADA

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BAUMBACH, EMMA
 BEARDSLEY, SALOME
 BECKLEY, LILLIAN E.
 BIXBY, MARY, M.D.
 BROTHERTON, ABIGAIL (MRS.)
 GILMORE, LILLIAN
 GLENNIE, LIZZIE
 GOBLE, EDNA, M.D.
 GRAHAM, LIZZIE
 GROTE, MARIE, M.D.
 HARTT, ELLA
 HEISZ, EMILY, M.D.
 HEPPERLY, LAURA E.
 HIRTH, MARTHA
 KEELER, CARRIE
 KELLOGG, JOANNA H.

KING, VICTORIA E.
 KREUGER, SARA
 LOUER, CARRIE S.
 MORGAN, NORA
 NORVELL, MINNIE D.
 OVERHOLT, CORA
 PORTER, MARY H.
 READ, FLORA A., M.D.
 ROSE, IDORA
 SAXTON, MARY
 SIGSBEE, HARRIET
 STAIGER, DORA
 STANTON, ORISSA
 STRANDT, ELLEN E.
 THOBURN, MARY M.
 TOWERS, IDA

VASEY, NORA

CLASS OF 1890

ACKERMAN, EMILY M.	GOWER, ANNA
ALDEN, JESSIE	HAYDEN, FLORA
BATH, ALICE K.	HYNES, FLORENCE
BRIGGS, ELIZA	JARVIS, ISABEL
CALCUTT, SUSAN	LIENHARD, ELSPETH A.
CAVENAGH, ELEANOR F.	MORGAN, EDITH
CLEMENT, EMMA L.	NORTON, MINERVA
CLEVELAND, MARY	PORTER, EMMA
CONGDON, LAURA	RUSSELL, ANNA
CORCRAN, ALICE D.	STOW, FRANCES B.
DAVENPORT, CORNELIA	THOMPSON, BERTHA V., M.D.
DENNY, LINNA H.	TYRRELL, ADDIE M.
GRAY, ALICE	THURSTON, NETTIE
GRAY, MARGARET, M.D.	VINCENT, MARY A.
	WHITE, ZULIEN

CLASS OF 1891

BIGHAM, ELIZABETH G.	HOWELL, JOSEPHINE
BLAIR, JESSIE	INGHAM, ANNIE E.
BROWN, NELLIE	JARVIS, LUCY
CAMPBELL, EDITH C.	KEITH, KATE E., M.D.
CAMPBELL, KATHERINE	KNOWLTON, ANNA
CHESTNUT, ELEANOR, M. D.	LITTELL, FLORENCE
COLES, LAURA R.	MACDONELL, LOUISE (MRS.)
COOLIDGE, ELEANOR J.	MACPHERSON, KATHERINE
DARLINGTON, MARY F.	MAYWOOD, JENNIE
DEWITT, KATHARINE	McMASTERS, ELIZABETH (MRS.)
DITTMAN, JOSEPHINE	NEALE, LILLIAN F.
DUNBAR, ALICE E.	OSBORN, HARRIET E.
DURWARD, THEELA	POLLOCK, MARION E.
ESSON, MINNIE	REMLER, KATHERINE
EWAN, NETTA	ROBB, MARY A.
FAY, GRACE CARY	ROLL, ELSIE
GOERK, HENRIETTA	SHAW, ELEANOR C. L.
GOSSAGE, ELLEN F.	STRAIGHT, DORA
GRANT, CHRISTINE F.	TOPPING, LENA
HATCH, LOUISE M.	TRUMAN, ELLA E.
HAY, ELLA	WATSON, HARRIET A.
HAYES, MABEL F.	WATTS, LIZZIE A.
HENTHORN, LIZZIE M.	WRIGHTMAN, CECELIA F.

CLASS OF 1892

ANDERSON, ANNIE	KNIGHT, JULIA H.
BARNES, MARY DAY	LENTZ, BERTHA
BEATON, ANNIE H.	LUTZ, EMELIE
BYERS, IDA M.	MACBRIEN, IDA G.
BRYCE, ANNA	MARTIN, EDITH
CAMPBELL, MARY G.	MAYOU, EDITH
CLEVERDON, ELLA	MCGRAIL, MARY
COOK, JENNIE H. (MRS.)	MCGREGOR, ETTA
CRAMER, JESSIE M.	MEECH, LOUISE MARIETTA
DENNIS, JEAN	MERRIL, CORA S.
DUNCAN, JENNIE E.	MILLER, KATE
DYER, OLIVIA	MOORE, ELIZA JANE
EDGERTON, MARTHA	QUARTON, LOUISE H.
ELLERBE, REBECCA A.	SCULL, ELEANOR, M.D.
GARDNER, STELLA, M.D.	SULLIVAN, JULIA B.
GOSS, MARY B.	THODE, LAURA
GOULD, NINA E.	THOMPSON, FLORENCE J.
HEDGER, CAROLINE, M.D.	VINCENT, SARAH
HOLLAND, EMMA	WATSON, GRACE C.
HUSTON, MARGARET	WEINHOLD, VIRGINIA
JACKSON, HARRIET	WETTER, ELIZABETH (MRS.)
JONES, JESSIE H.	WILLIAMS, KATE W.
KINCAID, IDA	WOLFE, EFFIE

CLASS OF 1893

ARMITAGE, CLARA	EATON, BERTHA M.
BARNETT, CARRIE B.	FRASER, HELEN
BEER, MARY R.	GARY, CHARLOTTE
BROWN, FLORENCE A.	GRUBBS, ANNA (MRS.)
BRIGGS, CORA M.	HART, PHILENA J.
CAMPBELL, M. GERTRUDE	HICKEY, ANNIE
CARLISLE, DORCAS	HICKS, HATTIE
CARMICHAEL, CECELIA R.	HIGGINS, ELLA F.
CHAPMAN, MAY B.	HOGG, JANET
CLINTON, KATHERINE	HUOT, JOSEPHINE
CREIGHTON, ANNIE R.	HUTCHINSON, RACHEL
DALGLEISH, MARGARET L.	JACOBS, WILMA, M.D.
DAVIS, ELIZABETH O. R.	JELLY, HARRIET
DENNY, CLARA LEE	JONES, ESTHER E.
DOHRMAN, CLARA	KIMBALL, HATTIE B.

KOCH, EMMA (MRS.)
 LONSDALE, MAY H.
 MANNING, JACOLYN, M.D.
 MEEK, ALICE CARY
 MERION, KATHERINE
 MERRISON, LIZZIE
 MOYER, JENNIE, D.D.S.
 MUMFORD, MARY A.
 PALMER, LINNIE
 PARKER, A. PHOEBE
 PATON, MARY E.
 POLLOCK, JANE HALE
 POTTER, MAUD
 PRITCHARD, ADELAIDE
 RANDALL, RHODA A.

RICHIE, AMELIA
 RODELHEIM, CLARA B.
 SEELYE, ADDIE
 SENN, EMILY
 SIMATER, MARY E.
 SLOPER, MARY E.
 STODDARD, LOUISE
 SWITZER, KATE
 WATSON, KATE
 WATSON, MARY
 WHEELER, MARY C.
 WAUGH, HARRIET I.
 WHITCOMB, EVA B.
 WILLIAMS, KATE G. (MRS.)
 YOUNG, ALTA B.

CLASS OF 1894

BAKER, TESSORA B.
 BAILEY, BERTHA M.
 BANTING, FLORENCE H.
 BLACHLY, B. S.
 BOYLE, GERTRUDE
 BROWN, FANNY M.
 COMMON, JANETTE
 CRAIG, ANNIE
 EBERSOLE, SARAH C.
 EHRHART, EMMA
 ELLINGSON, MARTHA B.
 EVANS, WINIFRED H.
 FERON, EMILY
 FLATT, CARRIE S.
 FULLER, MARY L.
 GATES, ANNA L.
 HUBBARD, ELEANOR
 HUMPHREYS, FANNIE L.
 HYDE, CAMILLA (MRS.)
 JOCELYN, ALICE
 LAMBERSON, DORA E.
 LANDON, ALICE
 LYON, MARY

MACALLUM, JEAN
 MCCLEERY, MARGARETTE
 MCCONNELL, SUSANNE W.
 MCELIN, MARY
 MCMILLAN, M. HELENA
 MUNNELL, MARY R.
 MURPHY, MARY
 OBERG, CHRISTINE I.
 OGILVIE, MARY A.
 PECK, MYRA S.
 PECK, SARAH E.
 PICKHARDT, LILA
 ROBINSON, CLARA L.
 SMITH, EDITH F.
 STETCHAN, GEORGINE
 SULLIVAN, MARGARET
 TWIESEL, WINIFRED
 WANVIG, JOANNA
 WARREN, MABEL M.
 WATERBURY, ESTHER
 WEHRMAN, AMELIA
 WELLS, ANNIE
 WESTON, IDA H.

WHITAKER, DORCAS

CLASS OF 1892

ANDERSON, ANNIE	KNIGHT, JULIA H.
BARNES, MARY DAY	LENTZ, BERTHA
BEATON, ANNIE H.	LUTZ, EMELIE
BYERS, IDA M.	MACBRIEN, IDA G.
BRYCE, ANNA	MARTIN, EDITH
CAMPBELL, MARY G.	MAYOU, EDITH
CLEVERDON, ELLA	MCGRAIL, MARY
COOK, JENNIE H. (MRS.)	MCGREGOR, ETTA
CRAMER, JESSIE M.	MEECH, LOUISE MARIETTA
DENNIS, JEAN	MERRIL, CORA S.
DUNCAN, JENNIE E.	MILLER, KATE
DYER, OLIVIA	MOORE, ELIZA JANE
EDGERTON, MARTHA	QUARTON, LOUISE H.
ELLERBE, REBECCA A.	SCULL, ELEANOR, M.D.
GARDNER, STELLA, M.D.	SULLIVAN, JULIA B.
GOSS, MARY B.	THODE, LAURA
GOULD, NINA E.	THOMPSON, FLORENCE J.
HEDGER, CAROLINE, M.D.	VINCENT, SARAH
HOLLAND, EMMA	WATSON, GRACE C.
HUSTON, MARGARET	WEINHOLD, VIRGINIA
JACKSON, HARRIET	WETTER, ELIZABETH (MRS.)
JONES, JESSIE H.	WILLIAMS, KATE W.
KINCAID, IDA	WOLFE, EFFIE

CLASS OF 1893

ARMITAGE, CLARA	EATON, BERTHA M.
BARNETT, CARRIE B.	FRASER, HELEN
BEER, MARY R.	GARY, CHARLOTTE
BROWN, FLORENCE A.	GRUBBS, ANNA (MRS.)
BRIGGS, CORA M.	HART, PHILENA J.
CAMPBELL, M. GERTRUDE	HICKEY, ANNIE
CARLISLE, DORCAS	HICKS, HATTIE
CARMICHAEL, CECELIA R.	HIGGINS, ELLA F.
CHAPMAN, MAY B.	HOGG, JANET
CLINTON, KATHERINE	HUOT, JOSEPHINE
CREIGHTON, ANNIE R.	HUTCHINSON, RACHEL
DALGLEISH, MARGARET L.	JACOBS, WILMA, M.D.
DAVIS, ELIZABETH O. R.	JELLY, HARRIET
DENNY, CLARA LEE	JONES, ESTHER E.
DOHRMAN, CLARA	KIMBALL, HATTIE B.

KOCH, EMMA (MRS.)
 LONSDALE, MAY H.
 MANNING, JACOLYN, M.D.
 MEEK, ALICE CARY
 MERION, KATHERINE
 MERRISON, LIZZIE
 MOYER, JENNIE, D.D.S.
 MUMFORD, MARY A.
 PALMER, LINNIE
 PARKER, A. PHOEBE
 PATON, MARY E.
 POLLOCK, JANE HALE
 POTTER, MAUD
 PRITCHARD, ADELAIDE
 RANDALL, RHODA A.

RICHE, AMELIA
 RODELHEIM, CLARA B.
 SEELYE, ADDIE
 SENN, EMILY
 SIMATER, MARY E.
 SLOPER, MARY E.
 STODDARD, LOUISE
 SWITZER, KATE
 WATSON, KATE
 WATSON, MARY
 WHEELER, MARY C.
 WAUGH, HARRIET I.
 WHITCOMB, EVA B.
 WILLIAMS, KATE G. (MRS.)
 YOUNG, ALTA B.

CLASS OF 1894

BAKER, TESSORA B.
 BAILEY, BERTHA M.
 BANTING, FLORENCE H.
 BLACHLY, B. S.
 BOYLE, GERTRUDE
 BROWN, FANNY M.
 COMMON, JANETTE
 CRAIG, ANNIE
 EBERSOLE, SARAH C.
 EHRLHART, EMMA
 ELLINGSON, MARTHA B.
 EVANS, WINIFRED H.
 FERON, EMILY
 FLATT, CARRIE S.
 FULLER, MARY L.
 GATES, ANNA L.
 HUBBARD, ELEANOR
 HUMPHREYS, FANNIE L.
 HYDE, CAMILLA (MRS.)
 JOCELYN, ALICE
 LAMBERSON, DORA E.
 LANDON, ALICE
 LYON, MARY

MACALLUM, JEAN
 MCCLEERY, MARGARETTE
 MCCONNELL, SUSANNE W.
 MCELIN, MARY
 MCMILLAN, M. HELENA
 MUNNELL, MARY R.
 MURPHY, MARY
 OBERG, CHRISTINE I.
 OGILVIE, MARY A.
 PECK, MYRA S.
 PECK, SARAH E.
 PICKHARDT, LILA
 ROBINSON, CLARA L.
 SMITH, EDITH F.
 STETCHAN, GEORGINE
 SULLIVAN, MARGARET
 TWIESEL, WINIFRED
 WANVIG, JOANNA
 WARREN, MABEL M.
 WATERBURY, ESTHER
 WEHRMAN, AMELIA
 WELLS, ANNIE
 WESTON, IDA H.

WHITAKER, DORCAS

CLASS OF 1895

ALBERTSON, ALMA E.
ALLEN, LIZZIE
ANDERSON, JULIA I.
BROCKWAY, RENA M.
CAMERON, ALICE H.
CROWLEY, FRANCES
DICK, SARAH M.
HACKETT, EMMA C., M.D.
HAY, HELEN SCOTT
HENRY, STELLA G.
HILL, ELMA V.
HOFMAN, EFFA
JOHANNI, ANNA
JOHNSON, ALBERTINA
KAVANAGH, LUCY
KELLOGG, GERTRUDE
KELLY, HELEN W.
KELLY, LOUISE S.
KILLIAN, HELEN M.
LAMB, INA
LAUNER, ANNA M.
MANZER, ELIZABETH
MOLLER, HILDA J.

MORTON, GRACE
MULLIN, ADDIE R.
NIEBUHR, LOUISE
OLIN, FLORENCE M.
PALMER, LOUISE E.
PARKES, IDA V.
PARNELL, ROSE (MRS.)
PHELPS, SARAH E.
RENO, GOLDIE R.
RISSER, NATALIE J.
ROBINSON, HATTIE J.
RYRIE, JESSIE
SCOTT, JENNIE
SEYMOUR, B. C. E. (MRS.)
SPENCE, MARTHA C.
SPENCER, ELIZABETH M.
STOKER, JANE M.
TREMAINE, ELIZABETH
VASEY, SARAH E.
WARREN, MARCELLA J.
WIDDERSHEIM, J. H. (MRS.)
WHERRY, LEANNA B.
YOUNG, MARTHA L.

CLASS OF 1896

AEBISHER, MARIE
ANDERSON, KATE
AYER, ANNA D.
BAKER, CARRIE
BAIER, AUGUSTA C.
BARNHARDT, JOSEPHINE (MRS.)
BAUERSFIELD, AUGUSTA J.
BAXTER, MARIA F.
BIRD, NELLIE E.
BLACKMAR, MABEL
BURT, MYRA E.
CALHOUN, HENRIETTA
CLARK, FLORENCE L.
CLELAND, MAY
COLTON, MABEL
CRESSY, MINNIE E.
CUTLER, JULIA A. (MRS.)
DALEY, ELIZABETH
DETWEILER, ELIZABETH
EARLE, ANNIE

EVANS, EMMA
FAMULLA, ANNA
FIRTH, MAY
FISCUS, ISOPHINE
FRAZIER, GENEVA
FRY, BERTHA E.
GRIFFITHS, BERTHA
HATCH, HOPE
HAUGAARD, MARIE D.
HICKSTEIN, MARTHA E.
HIGBEE, HARRIET
HOGG, MARY AGNES
HOLDERMAN, SUSAN
HOLROYD, JESSIE
HULING, BLANCHE
JACKMAN, SUSAN C.
JENKS, LUCY A.
KING, LOUISE I.
LANGE, DORTHEA
LEAREY, MAUDE M.

MACKECHINE, FLORIAN
 MACPHERSON, LAURA
 McMILLAN, MARY L.
 MILLER, FLORENCE
 MILLMAN, IDA
 MITCHELL, ELIZABETH A.
 MURDOCK, MARGARET G.
 OLSEN, REGNA
 O'NEIL, MARY E.
 PARIS, SUSANNE
 POLSON, NINA D.
 REUB, ELIZABETH
 ROMME, EMILY F.
 SALISBURY, KATE E.

SAWHILL, EDITH B.
 SCHUSTER, IDA E.
 STAFFORD, LAURA
 STRAIGHT, HENRIETTA
 SWENSON, BERTHA
 TAINTER, JEAN B.
 VIERS, LETITIA
 VINING, FRANCES H.
 WARREN, ALICE M.
 WELTER, NELLIE L.
 WEST, HARRIET I.
 WILLIAMSON, ESTHER
 WILSON, JANET E.
 WOOD, EVELYN

WOODS, JULIA E.

CLASS OF 1897

AHRENS, MINNIE H.
 BARNETT, ELIZABETH J.
 BENSON, IRENE P.
 BISSON, LILLIAN
 BOYD, FLORENCE
 BUSSELL, N. B. (MRS.)
 CAMPBELL, ESTELLA
 CATTELL, HELEN
 CHRISTMAN, GERTRUDE (MRS.)
 CLEMENT, MARGARET
 COVENEY, CHARLOTTE
 DEAN, RUTH
 DUNN, CLARA, M.D.
 DUMKE, CAROLYN S., M.D.
 FIELD, MARY E.
 FOWLER, MARY E.
 GOODHUE, ELLA A.
 GRANT, MARGARETA, M.D.
 GRIMES, NELLIE B.
 GROAT, LUELLA L.
 HAMILTON, FLORENCE M.
 HARROUN, MARY I.
 HATHAWAY, LESSIE A.
 HEINSFURTER, REBECCA
 HOFFMAN, MATHILDA
 HUME, MARGARET H.
 HYMA, ALICE
 JENSEN, ANNA B.
 KELLAR, KATHERINE M.

KRUEGER, MATHILD H.
 LAKE, CHARLOTTE M.
 LAWTHER, MARY R.
 LEADER, ETHEL D.
 LEE, MABEL C.
 MCKNIGHT, MILDRED
 NIEHOF, HANNAH
 NIELSEN, ANNA
 ODEKIRK, MATTIE
 OLSEN, MILDRED G.
 PACKER, CLARA
 PARFREY, JENNIE M.
 PARKER, VERNE
 PEARSON, LILLIAN
 PORTER, ELNA
 PRENTISS, MARION C.
 RICHARDS, GABRELLA
 SANFORD, CLARA M.
 SINCLAIR, ANNIE S. (MRS.)
 STETSON, NELLIE L.
 STOOKEY, HELEN
 STROM, HANNAH
 TALCOTT, MARY BIRD
 TENNEY, ELIZABETH
 THIRSK, LELA C.
 VAN HOOSSEN, NELL E., M.D.
 VAN VLIET, MARY
 VOLMER, ANNIE
 WARD, SARAH E.

CLASS OF 1898

BUCHANAN, ANNIE
CHARLTON, ANNA E.
COLLINS, CATHERINE
GAMBLE, JESSIE B.
HAINING, MARY D.
HEEDE, ELSIE
JEFFREY, MAGDALENE
KENEDY, FLORENCE

KUSTERER, LOUISE
LEDWIDGE, MARY C.
LEMMON, THERESA
MUNSON, ANNA L.
REID, ELLEN W. G.
SMITH, ELIZABETH K.
WELLS, ELIZABETH
ZERZAN, EMMA

CLASS OF 1899

ALDEN, LILLIAN
ARNOLD, BESSIE
BAKER, GRACE E.
CAMPBELL, FRANCES D. (MRS.)
CLARK, LUCY J.
DEITZ, MARIE
GILLESPIE, CORA E.
GOODBY, MILDRED
GREEN, VICTORIA
GRINDELL, LYDIA
HASWELL, ANNA J.
ILIFF, LANA
LINDHOLM, CARRIE C.
LOOMIS, MARY SELMA
McCULLY, JANE

MILLER, MAUDE
MOORE, ELIZABETH
MORSE, MAY ETTA
MORNING, UNA
PODSTAT, ANTONIA
POWELL, EUNICE
ROSBOROUGH, MARGARET E.
RUSSELL, JULIA C.
STEINBACH, ETTIE V.
STEWART, MATTIE R.
TANQUARY, CARRIE B.
TILLOTSON, LOUISE
WARD, GRACE E.
WILLIAMS, HATTIE J.
WOODWORTH, M. RUTH

CLASS OF 1900

ADAMS, CHRISTINE E.
BARNUM, EFFIE A.
BEATY, CARRIE M.
BUCHANON, MARY J.
BURT, FLORENCE
CAMPBELL, FRANCES C.
CARLIN, KATHRYN L.
CARROLL, KATHERINE
CLAUSEN, CHRISTINE M.
DOW, MINNIE LOUISE

FEWSMITH, STELLA
FLOOD, ELLA L.
FRANKENBURG, JOSEPHINE
HALL, LUCY ALLEN
HATHAWAY, CAROLINE
HAYTON, EMMA
HOWARD, MALVINA M.
IRISH, L. EVELYN
KERRICK, MARY M.
LOBERG, ANNA

MACMARTIN, ELIZABETH ROSS
 MCPHADEN, SARAH L.
 MILLER, PEARL
 MURPHY, LOUISE M.
 PALMER, BLANCHE E.
 PATTON, MARTHA M.
 PETERSON, MARY J. W.
 POTTER, AUGUSTA
 PRUNK, ESTELLE B.
 RATHBONE, ANTOINETTE
 SCHMID, AUGUSTA T.
 SCHUPPERT, EMMA H.
 SIBOLE, CORA E.

SIGLER, BESSIE L.
 SPRAGGINS, HANNAH
 STABLER, PEARL P.
 TALCOTT, AGNES
 THOMSON, JANET ORR
 TRUEMAN, LETITIA
 UTTER, IDA MARY
 WARWICK, SARAH E.
 WILSON, JEAN
 WOOD, BERTHA ELLEN
 WOODY, NORA E.
 WYNKOOP, HARRIET E.
 YERKES, FLORENCE L.

CLASS OF 1901

BALDWIN, IONA
 BAYLEY, HELEN M.
 BOWENS, GERTRUDE
 BRANTZELL, ELIZABETH C.
 CARMICHAEL, BETHIAH
 CARN, CARRIE M.
 CHAPMAN, BESSIE
 COTÉ, MARIE E.
 DARBY, RUHAMAH
 DEVERS, EMILY
 DILATUSH, LIDA E.
 DUIRLIN, CLARA
 FITZGERALD, MARY A.
 FOLTZ, EFFIE J.
 GOLDZIER, ELLA M.
 GRANNIS, FRANCES
 GRANT, FLORENCE G.
 GREEN, ADELAIDE A.
 HAMMER, HANNAH (MRS.)
 HASLIT, GERTRUDE
 JAMIESON, KATHERINE
 JUNKMAN, NETTIE
 LAWRENCE, NORA
 LOCHHEAD, LUCY G.
 LOVE, BEATRICE
 MAHER, KATHERINE

MARSHALL, SARAH W.
 MAYDEN, ISIS
 MCELROY, JOSEPHINE
 MCMAHON, HARRIETT
 MCMILLAN, NELLIE
 MYRICK, JESSIE
 MILLER, NELLIE G.
 PERKINS, MARY A.
 PRICE, HATTIE M. (MRS.)
 QUACKENBUSH, EMMA
 REYNOLDS, STELLA (MRS.)
 ROBINSON, ELLEN V.
 ROBINSON, JANET
 ROGERSON, ELIZA
 ROMINE, GRACE E.
 SMITH, CLARA
 SONN, HARRIET I.
 SOUERBRY, FLORENCE
 SPICER, J. JEMINA
 STEIN, LYDIA
 TOVREA, LILLIAN
 VOIGT, ALICE
 WALTER, KATHERINE
 WHEELER, FRANCES
 WILLIAMSON, ANNE
 WRIGHT, ANNA G.

CLASS OF 1902

ADAMSON, JANET
BECK, AMANDA K.
BOECHMANN, ANNA F.
BROWN, MARY E.
BIRKEMEIR, IDA R.
BYER, MINNIE E.
CHANDLER, FANNIE L.
CASEY, MARY B.
CHATFIELD, EDITH A. (MRS.)
CRAIK, GRACE
DAY, FRANCES
DENNY, GRACE
FELTES, FRANCES J.
FULTON, IDA M.
GALBRAITH, GRACE M.
HAVEN, ESTHER
HIATT, LENA L.

HOFMANN, ELIZABETH M. R.
HUBBARD, ALICE G.
HUDSON, HARRIET
ISERMAN, GERTRUDE
KOCIEMSKI, VICTORIA
MCQUARRIE, MARY C.
MUNTZ, SYBILLA S.
PHELPS, THEDA B.
SALE, NORA
SMITH, EMMA
SMITH, MARY E.
STOFFENS, EMMA
STURGESS, ANNA N.
VANDERGRIFT, LUELLE
VERMAN, AMANDA M.
WATSON, MARIE M.
WATSON, MARY

CLASS OF 1903

ANDREW, LYDIA BELLE
BEDNAR, EMILY
BEATTIE, ELIZABETH
BARNES, NORA ELIZABETH
BLILER, MAUDE A.
BORN, MINA C.
BURBANK, GRACE EVA
CAIN, MARGARET B.
CARLSON, BEATA M.
CRAWFORD, ESTELLE B.
DAWES, IONE
DRAHOS, DELIA
DRAKE, PAULINE
DUBOISE, MARY H.
EDDY, BERTHA
GILBORNE, ALICE
GILES, MARGARET A.
GABRIEL, KATHERINE
GUNDRY, CHRISTINE
HANDKE, LOUISE J.
HARRISON, MINNIE
HEINBERG, NELLIE E.

JOHNSON, CHARLOTTE
JOHNSTON, MARY
JOHNSTONE, CAROLINE
KEMPER, KATHERINE M.
LALLEY, JESSIE (MRS.)
LOWE, ELLA
MARTIN, BLANCHE B.
MCKINZIE, ISABELLE C.
MILLER, ETHEL
MONNEY, IDA
MUHS, EDITH D.
NASH, GRACE E.
O'HARE, SELINA F.
PARKER, ELMIRA M.
PATTERSON, JESSIE
PEASE, MABEL
PINCKNEY, NELLIE
PRICE, MILDRED GLOVER
ROEMER, IDA
SMITH, M. BELLE
STAAB, CLARISSA
TALLMAN, MARGARET A.

WELLS, RUTH EMILY

CLASS OF 1904

AMSLER, IVA	HICKMAN, IDA M.
ANDERSON, LYDA	HUNTER, BERTHA F.
BARNES, GRACE	HULL, GENA B.
BAUR, EUGENIE J.	KELLAR, ANNA P.
BEACH, MARY ELIZABETH	KELLY, KATHERINE M.
BEATLE, ALICE C.	LAURISCH, MARIE E.
BURGESS, CHARLOTTE	LAW, ISABELLE
BURGESS, DOROTHEA	MADDOCK, CAROLINE M.
BURROWS, FLORENCE D.	MASTERS, NELLIE
CARR, JESSIE MAY	MCCONAHA, JESSIE V.
CARR, ETHEL GERTRUDE	PARSONS, JESSIE
CHRISTIE, JESSIE F.	PETERSON, MARY C.
CORNWELL, MARIE E.	PETERSON, MARIE
CROSS, GERTRUDE M.	PFaff, ANNA C.
ERICSON, HANNA E.	PUTNAM, FRANCES
ETHERIDGE, EMILY L.	PUTNAM, MINNIE M.
FILE, SINAH	SEIBERT, BERTHA L.
FOX, CLARA E.	THOMPSON, CATHARINE
HANSEN, JANSENA C.	THEURER, MARGARET M.
HARRIS, BERTHA F.	WALKER, FLORENCE E.
HARRIMAN, EDITH I.	WELSH, FRANCES E.
HERTZER, KATRINA E.	WRAY, EDNA J.

ZICHY, MARIENNE

CLASS OF 1905

ANDERSON, ESTHER	JUTTNER, ELIZABETH MARY
ANDERSON, MARGARET	KENNEDY, MARY LOUISE
AVERY, LABEL S. (MRS.)	KERR, EVA H.
BENEDICT, CLARA N.	KNAPP, AMANDA
BOWSHIER, MYRTLE	LOSER, HARRIET I.
CHAPMAN, ANNA S.	MCALMON, ANNA H.
CHAUVIN, SELINA A.	MCDONALD, MARTHA C.
CLARK, MARIETTA	McKELVEY, LAURA E.
COGIL, MARIE B.	MCNAUGHTON, CATHERINE E.
CREIGHTON, LILLIE B.	NEEDHAM, ISABEL
CRONKHITE, LULU L.	ORMSBY, MABEL J.
DANDO, WINIFRED	RAHTGE, ELLA M.
DONALD, MARGARET	SCHERMER, LAURA MARIE
FRELIGH, LISLE PARTHENA	SCHERER, ELIZABETH
GOOD, MARY ELIZABETH	SPILMAN, ELIZABETH
HALL, MARGARET	SWANSON, EMMA C.
HANSEN, CELIA MAY	THEILE, MINA
HENOCK, ROSE	TODD, LOIS G.
ILIFF, FRANCES	WARNER, ALICE A.
JAFFEK, CHRISTINE	WATSON, EVA

CLASS OF 1906

ALDIS, JEAN
AMES, FLORENCE
APPLEFORD, CATHERINE M.
ATHEY, MAUDE MARION
BENEDICT, DORABLE
BIGELOW, JESSIE ETHEL
BUZZA, MARY JOSEPHINE
COOK, MAUDE LOUISE
DOWD, FRANCES B.
FERGUSON, AGNES
FROST, ORA JEAN
HUMISTON, LEONA
JOHNSON, IGNA M.
KELLOGG, GRACE
KENDALL, JESSIE
KOHLSAAT, CORA J.

LINDBURG, ELIZABETH
MEDLEY, MARY
MULVIHILL, MARGARET
PIGG, JULIA J.
PUTNAM, JENNIE M.
QUACKENBUSH, MARY ETTA
REAGH, NELLIE MAUDE
RENWICK, EVA
ROBINSON, WILHELMINA
ST. JOHN, HARRIET
SNIDER, MABEL F.
SPRINGER, FLORENCE MARY
STEWART, ANNA GUTHRIE
TODD, SARAH
VEITCH, MARTHA BLANCHE
VENARD, ADA

CLASS OF 1907

ALEXANDER, OLIVE B.
BEAN, MASIE
BOSWORTH, CORNELIA I.
CLAFLIN, ELSA HOYT
CRAMER, CLARA M.
DAUGHERTY, BESSIE M.
EGLE, LOUISE
ERLEWINE, ELIZABETH EDNA
GIROD, MARY (MRS.)
GRATER, ELIZABETH
GRICE, CLARA
GUNDY, MARY J.
HOWLAND, BESSIE
JAMES, MARIETTA
KEERAN, LIDA
KELLY, CLARA L.
KEYES, EDITH RISLEY
LEWIS, MIRIAM
LONEY, EMMA
MALIN, MARGARET

MALONEY, AGNES E.
McCRACKEN, EULIA
McGOURTY, ANNA F.
MILLER, ANNA ELIZABETH
MOORE, JUNE E.
MUHS, ROBERTA
MURRAY, ORRIL
NORQUEST, MAMIE
PETERS, MARGARET
POOLE, MARY
POWERS, MARGARET
REED, ELLENORE
REEDER, MAUDE
ROGERS, LOIS
SCHLUND, ELSIE L.
STILES, MATHILDA
TUCKER, MYRA
URCH, LILLIAN
WESTBURG, BERTHA M.
WILHELMSON, LAURA

WOELFLE, GERTRUDE

CLASS OF 1908

BARCLAY, ETHEL IONE
BARR, LILLIAN M.
BEA, MINNIE
BEERS, EVA A.
BIGGERT, HELEN
BREWSTER, HELEN M.
BROOKS, ANNA L.
COWGILL, JESSIE M.
CUMMIN, GRACE A.
DAVIS, KATE
DAVISON, ELIZA (MRS.)
DORMAN, LENA
FRASHER, ROWENA
GALLAGHER, ANNA E.
GILKERSON, ALTHEA
GROAT, LELIA A.
HALL, ETHYLE E.
JACKSON, ELIZABETH
KAEMPFER, LILIAN MABEL
LEE, LUELLE LAURA

McCUNE, GLADYS
MONTGOMERY, NANNIE
NAPPER, IDA ETHEL
PARKES, ELLA V.
PEPPER, EMMA
RABINOWITZ, ESTHER
REAMY, GERALDINE S.
SAECKER, ANNA E.
STECKLE, LYDIA
SKYRUD, MARIE O.
SOLAND, IDA E.
TOELLER, CHRISTINE
UHLING, EDNA
WALTER, KATHERINE I.
WAITE, MAY E.
WEIDNER, FRIEDA
WELCH, LAURIE D.
WILSON, BERTHA G.
WITHGOTT, MAE C.
WOODARD, MAY (MRS.)

CLASS OF 1909

BAKER, ETHEL MAUDE
BENNETT, THERESA K.
BINGHAM, HATTIE B.
CALDWELL, FRANCES I.
CARNEY, FRANCES WINNIFRED
CONNOR, HELENE F.
DUNBAR, VIRGINIA B.
GRIEP, LENA A.
GREEN, HELEN M.
HARKINS, HARRIET H.
HILL, LULAH M.
HOLT, MAYBELLE (MRS.)
HORNER, LOUISE
HORNER, RUTH
HOSTMAN, LOUISE

HOWARD, LUCY
KUEHL, MARGARET A.
LANGDON, HELEN
LECKVITZ, CHRISTINE M.
LEMONT, ESTHER F.
LEWIS, MAUD D.
MENZIE, MAUDE M.
PERRY, FRANCES ETTA
RANDOLPH, GRACE V.
RICHARDSON, ANNA M.
STECKLE, SARAH J.
UMBERGER, GRACE E.
VAN WORMER, JESSIE E.
WILKINSON, MABEL
WINN, J. ETHEL

CLASS OF 1910

ALEXANDER, BERTHA M.
ANDERSON, CORA MAUDE
BAKER, FLORENCE EDNA
BOECK, LOUISE H.
BURGESS, EVA EUGENIA
CHAPMAN, HARRIET
COLLINS, LENA
GIVANS, MAY I.
GRUNDAY, PHOEBE M.
HAVEY, I. MALINDE
HESS, MAMIE E.

HETTINGER, ANNA
HIEBNER, HARRIET L.
HINZE, AUGUSTA
HOFFMAN, CLARA E.
INGLES, HELEN
KOPPEL, CORA M.
KOST, CASSIE E.
MURRAY, EDYTHE MAUDE
PLACE, SARA B.
PURDUM, SARAH
RAY, DORA

SWITZER, ALICE M.

CLASS OF 1911

BAUER, SOPHIA A.
BENTZ, HELEN
BILL, MARTHA MARY
BURGDORF, FLORA M.
BRADLEY, MARY E.
CAMPBELL, ANGELINE LEOTTA
CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPHINE
CHURCHILL, FLORENCE M.
COCHRANE, MARY HASTIE (MRS.)
COHEN, REBECCA
CREED, FAY ERVINE
CULP, IVA MAE
CURTISS, VERA FLORENCE
DARRAGH, KATHLEEN
GADDE, CLARA E.
GALE, MARY M.
GEISLER, BEULA ROWENA
GORDON, VIOLA MARGARET
HART, MARY V.
HIGBEE, THERESA MARIE
HINKEL, RENA
HOAGLAND, JENNIE PAULINA
LOLLAR, BERTHA C. (MRS.)
MCLEISH, JANET ELIZABETH

LUNDIN, NANNIE
MILLER, LENA BRONSON (MRS.)
MINICH, MARY CACALIA
MOSHER, NINA PEARL
MORRIS, NELLIE R.
MURDOCK, RUTH O.
NICHOLS, MAUDE
OSTERLUND, HULDA
PILCHER, ALICE WAVE
RIDDLE, HELEN
SAYLE, ANNA L.
SIMONS, EVANGELINE
SMITH, JESSIE FRANCES
SPENCER, RUTH HELEN
STEVENS, NORA
TAYLOR, L. ESTELLE
THEILE, CORA A.
THEILE, IDA
WALKER, MARIE MARGUERITE
WATSON, HELEN MARIE
WELSH, CATHERINE THERESA
YATES, MARY ALBERTA
YOUNG, ADA F.
ZEIS, MARY A.

CLASS OF 1912

ANDERSON, BELLE
BADER, CORA
BAKER, AUREL
BASCOM, MILDRED
BERGEY, M. ELMA
BURCHMAN, DAISY
CAIN, FRANCES LOUISE

DAVIS, NELLIE M.
ERBAUGH, BLANCHE
FILE, INEZ RANKIN
FINDLEY, BESSIE
FITCH, NETTIE MABLE
GUTHRIE, AGNES I.
HIBBARD, KEZIAH

HORN, LEONIE ELIZABETH
 JENKINS, FLORENCE
 JOSCELYNE, KATHERINE I.
 LEWIS, LYDIA
 LYONS, EMILY R.
 LYTLE, BELLE LOUISE
 MAHONEY, KATHRYN
 MANFUL, EVELYN M.
 MAYBURY, RUBABELLA
 McDONALD, BEATRICE W.
 McMURPHY, DAISY I.
 MONTGOMERY, MARY
 MORAN, CELIA
 OWENS, ANNA L. (Mrs.)
 PAINTER, EDNA W. (Mrs.)
 PANZLAU, MARTHA
 PETERS, MARTHA
 PETERSON, GERTRUDE

ZANGMEISTER, MATHILDA (Mrs.)

PORTER, HAZEL M.
 QUAMMEN, SENA M.
 REID, AGNES W.
 RUFF, LILLIAN
 RUSSELL, GERTRUDE M.
 SCHOONOVER, RUTH G.
 SILCOX, EVA
 SMITHSON, PANZY
 SOUKUP, ELEANOR
 STECKLE, ADA
 STEINBACH, HILMA C.
 STREITMATTER, BUDY M.
 SULLIVAN, MINNIE GRACE
 SWEET, BLANCHE O.
 TAUBERT, GERTRUDE M.
 TOMLIN, ROSETTA
 VICNIER, VIVIAN L.
 YATES, ALICE M.

CLASS OF 1913

ANDREW, MYRTLE L.
 AYRES, EDITH W.
 BAYNE, ISABELLA C.
 CONNARD, MAY
 CORBETT, DELIA L.
 CARENDUFF, MARGARET BELLE
 DEREBEY, APHRODITE
 DUDLEY, MINNIE
 EDBERG, CHARLOTTE
 EDGERLY, HETTIE (Mrs.)
 EIGHME, EVA M.
 ERISMAN, MARGUERITE
 EWING, ANNIE C.
 FAIRCHILD, CARRIE M.
 GAMBEE, BESSIE B.
 HAMILTON, FANNIE
 HAMPTON, FRANCES
 HAUG, GENA M.
 HEITZMAN, IDA
 HUCKLEBERRY, LAURA G.
 KITCHEN, SYBIL M.
 KRAMER, BELLE
 LAWSON, LILLIAN A.
 MATZEN, EMMA
 McMILLIN, ETHEL E.

MURPHY, ESTHER A.
 MUSTAINE, LULU
 OSTLIN, MARIE
 PAWLISCHE, ELLA E.
 PENNA, ELLEN L.
 PENNY, OCYALTA
 PETERSDORF, MARY E. LENNOX
 PFAFF, HELEN I.
 PICKUP, BESSIE THEODOSIA
 POTTER, ETHYLE M.
 ROACHE, KATHERINE A.
 SOPER, ANNA
 STOOPS, FLORENCE
 STUMPF, ELIZABETH
 SUNDQUIST, MARY M.
 SWEETWOOD, MARGARET L.
 SWEETWOOD, HARRIET C.
 TECH, EDNA A.
 THEURER, NELLIE
 TIGAY, CLARA
 TIMMONS, JULIA
 THOMSEN, ELLEN
 URCH, DAISY D.
 WALDEN, NELLIE H.
 WALKER, GRACE O.

WEHRLE, MILDRED

CLASS OF 1914

ARPP, MAUDE CORNELIA	MCBRIDE, ETHEL FAY
BARTLETT, ELIZABETH	MCDONALD, BERNICE K. (MRS.)
BEEHLER, CLARA LOUISE	MCKEEN, ALMA B.
BENNINGTON, MILDRED	MCRAE, MARY E.
BOHNE, HENRIETTA	MORRISON, ELIZABETH B.
BRECKENRIDGE, PRISCILLA	NYKANEN, WILHELMINA
CARLSON, AMANDA	PAULSON, BELLETTA
COLLINS, ANNA M.	PETSCHKE, LUCY M.
FABRYCKI, MARY	POPE, MARY K.
FERGUSON, HELEN	REGEZ, ALMA I.
GARY, PEARL	RHODES, MAUDE
HALL, WINIFRED B.	RICHARDS, MAEDA QUNILIAN
HENJUM, LOUISE	SALMU, IDA MARIE
HILTON, FLORENCE ANNE	SHUFF, GRACE A.
HILDEBRAND,	SMITH, CLARA M.
ANNA C. BOYSON (MRS.)	SLATER, RUTH HEWITT
HOBEIN, CORA F.	SLATER, MAE ANNE
HOLM, FLORENCE	SIMPSON, ANNA C.
HOWARD, CHARLOTTE	STAHL, NELLIE M.
KAPLAN, CHRISTINE	STOLTENBERG, VILMA
KERR, TENA K.	STUART, FRANCES
KUEHL, ETHEL	THORN, VELMA
LEMASTERS, NANCY	VAN ALSTINE, A. HARRIET
LYON, ELIZABETH C.	WENDELL, RUTH E.
YOUNG, ELIZABETH C.	

CLASS OF 1915

BARRETT, NORMA	EWING, MARY MAXINE
BELHORN, LAURA K.	FERGUSON, MILDRED H.
BENNETT, ETHELYN GRACE	FINCH, ETHEL LOUISE
BENTZ, EMMA LOUISE	GADDE, JENNIE M.
BIGELOW, VERA ELLA	GARDNER, CAROLINE KATHRYN
BUCHOLTZ, ADA LORANA	GILMORE, FLORENCE HENRIETTA
BUCHOLTZ, BERYL IDA	GLAUBER, MARIE CLARE
BURTCH, ZEOLA	GORDON, MARY E.
CAMERON, ELIZA	HERMAN, JOSEPHINE V.
CARPENTER, LEILA B.	HOFFMAN, NELLIE G.
CORCORAN, GERTRUDE	HOSKYN, EMMA J.
DILLEHUNT, HELEN MARGARETTA	HUHNKE, OTTILIE
DUMONT, VERONICA C.	JONES, M. BERTHA

JUDY, ZELLA MAUDE
 KENNEDY, ISABEL
 KINSMAN, MYRTLE IRENE
 KINSEY, ELIZABETH
 KOESTLER, EVA B.
 LARSON, FRED A.
 LAUB, SUSIE MABEL
 NELSON, EDITH VICTORIA
 NEWTON, MARY M.
 NIXON, EDITH
 OLSON, ALVIDA

PROUT, MABEL
 QUANTZ, CAROLYN LOUISE
 RAILSBACK, LETA G.
 READE, FLORENCE J.
 ROBINSON, KATHRYN IRENE
 RUSSELL, BLANCHE E.
 SCHUENKE, CLARA ELLA
 SEYMOUR, MARY ELIZABETH
 SHADWICK, MARTHA CORDELIA
 STEINBACH, RUTH M.
 TEICHMAN, HULDA MARION

THOMAS, ELIZABETH

CLASS OF 1916

ANGELICA, FLORENCE
 BAKER, ELNORA
 BEIBER, LAURA L.
 CAMPAIGN, MAUDE A.
 CHRISTIANSON, ANNE E.
 COHEN, PAULINE
 CROCKETT, MINNIE
 CORNISH, MILDRED A.
 DAUGHERTY, EDITH M.
 ELLISON, MAY
 FEDDEMA, SADIE WILHELMINA
 FEES, ELPHA ALICE
 FOGLER, PEARL L. (MRS.)
 FRYE, NOMA ANN
 FYFFE, MAYME A.
 GANZEL, OLIVE GERTRUDE
 GRIGSBY, CAROLINE B.
 GRIMES, GRACE EMILY
 HAKANSON, HILMA CHARLOTTE
 HARTLEY, DOROTHY
 HERRICK, NELLIE G.
 HIGHT, MARY DELLE
 HILL, MALLVILLA D.
 HOOKER, DORA LEONE
 HUFFMAN, MAZIE M.
 HUSTON, FANNIE FERN
 JACQUES, ALBINA M. E.
 JENSEN, AILEEN

KEGERREIS, EDNA GERTRUDE
 KRAUSS, LOUISE A.
 LANKFORD, BLANCHE ELIZABETH
 LAUNT, RUTH
 LAURENCE, RUBY BURGESS
 LINDE, EDITH CAROLINE
 LONERGAN, GRACE MAY
 LYMAN, ALTHA A.
 MEEK, WINIFRED E.
 MILL, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH
 MONTESKI, HELEN
 MORGAN, MAE
 NICOLL, BESSIE
 OBERG, HELMA M.
 PURYEAR, ELIZABETH BERNEY
 REAGLES, VERNIE GILLMORE
 RUDEN, CLARE
 SELLERS, LELA FAE
 SHORTRIDGE, ANNABEL
 SISSON, A. BERNICE
 SMITH, HELEN H.
 STALEY, RUTH M.
 STOLTZFUS, OLIVE B.
 TREVILLON, ELIZABETH
 TOMPKINS, FRANCES M.
 WARNER, HAZEL JUNE
 WILLIAMS, KATHRYN
 WOOD, MILDRED L.

CLASS OF 1917

ANDERSON, ANNA	HILDEBRECHT, FLORENCE
BARRINGTON, JEANNETTE (MRS.)	HINTON, BEATRICE
BENSON, MARION	KELLEY, AMY
BLICKENSTAFF, VERA	KENT, ESTELLE
BLACK, MAUDE	KNUDTSON, ALICE
BOETTGER, SELMA	McLAUGHLIN, JANE
BOWDEN, NEVA	MACDONALD, BLANCHE
CAMPBELL, ROSE	MORGAN, MARGUERITE
CARTER, ETHEL	PAINTER, CLINNIE
CHRISTIANSON, ELLA	PATTERSON, EDNA
COMES, ALMA	PERRINE, GRACE
CORGAN, LULU	PITT, CLARA
CUNEO, MARY	RATNER, RAY
DENHAM, MAUDE (MRS.)	REID, TASIE (MRS.)
DEMING, EDITH	STUPKA, CAROLYN
DUMAN, ELLA	SUSLICK, GOLDA
GLEASON, INA	STADER, CARRIE
HEAGLEY, FERNE	THORNE, HAZEL
HARTWELL, HELEN	WALLEN, NETTIE
HARRIS, STELLA	WHEELER, MARIE

CLASS OF 1918

ALMBERG, HILDA	HAMILTON, GLADYS
ANDERSON, THERESA	HANSON, LOUISE
ANDRE, FERN	HARRINGTON, RUTH
ANSTEAD, ELVA	HEATH, VERA
BREITLOW, GERTRUDE	HERBERGER, JOSEPHINE
BRUNNER, EDYTHE	HILL, FLORENCE
BURGDORFF, AMELIA	HOLLAR, LULA
CHAFFIN, FLORENCE	HOLLENBECK, MABEL
CHRISTIE, A. ETHEL	HOSKINS, EDNA
DAVIS, SIBYL	HOLMES, MARY
DAGGETT, MARTHA	INCH, MYRTLE
DENNHARDT, RUTH	JAESCHKE, EMMA
EGGLER, ELSIE	JOHNSON, IRENE
FARROW, ESTHER	JUDY, MAUDE
FAUCETTE, GOLDA	KING, MABEL
FITE, SUE	McLEAN, ANASTASIA
GLENN, EUNICE	McNUTT, LILLIAN
GORANOWSKI, ANNA	MARTIN, LENORA
HALL, LYDIA	MAYNE, DOROTHY

MELIS, MERCEDES
 MOYER, LELA
 O'DONNELL, BLANCHE
 PALMER, ESTHER
 PALMQUIST, ESTHER
 RANDALL, GRACE
 RUSTAD, GLENDA
 SHIRLEY, HELEN

SIMON, TILLIE
 TEMPLE, GERTRUDE
 VEIHMANN, VERA
 WESTON, MARY
 WHITE, MINNIE
 WILLIAMSON, BEA
 WILLIAMSON, MILDRED
 WOODS, AGGIE

CLASS OF 1919

AHLHORN, MARY J.
 ALBER, FLORENCE INEZ
 ALLEN, AIMEE J.
 ANDERSON, CLARA M.
 BARR, RUTH L.
 BIXLER, FANNIE FERN
 BOOTH, MAE
 CARLTON, ISABELLE C.
 COCHRAN, GRACE G.
 DIBBLE, GERTRUDE M.
 DULLEA, ESTHER E.
 FOUCH, HELEN M.
 FULGHAM, ELIZABETH A.
 GOETSCH, EDITH V.
 GROVER,
 ESTHER KUNUTTILA (MRS.)
 GRAHAM, HELEN D.
 HALLER, BERTHA W.
 HAMMOND, PHYLLIS
 HANSEN, EDEL CATHRINE
 HARDING, ISABEL M.
 HARMON, ANNE M.
 HEISLER, ZITA M.
 HOCOM, MAE A.
 INGLIS, JESSIE M.
 JOHNSTON, REGINA E.
 KENNEY, ANNA M.
 LASSWELL, LULU
 LAUB, EDNA HAZEL
 LEFEBVRE, LILLIAN
 LUND, WINNEFRED
 MANAHAN, BEATRICE MAE
 MARCHESSEAU, MARY J.

MARSH, DOROTHEA
 MESSNER, GEORGIA
 MONTGOMERY, LUCILLE H.
 MULLER, ELLY
 MUNKHOFF, ELLEANOR H.
 MACLAY, KATHERINE
 MACNAUGHTON, GWENDOLYN
 MCCARTHY, CECILIA
 NEVILLE, ORA
 NORMAN, EDITH CHRISTINE
 O'NEILL, FLORENCE
 OWEN, LEAH L.
 PETERSON, LYDIA
 PHELPS, MINNIE E.
 PHILLIPS, EMMA J.
 POSTHUMUS, MAGDALENE
 RANTZ, FANNIE E.
 RAY, MARGARET D.
 REED, CLARA
 RICHARDS, ESTELLE E.
 ROSE, EDNA A.
 ROTHMAN, ELIZABETH M.
 SCOTT, GENA
 SKINNER, NOEL E.
 SNIDER, ETHEL M.
 TEMPLE, GRACE
 TOWNSHEND, FLORENCE
 VANZO, ERSILIA
 WALSH, IRENE C.
 WEBER, ELIZABETH
 WELLS, SYLVIA
 WILLARD, ELLA
 WILLOUGHBY, PEARL

YAXTHEIMER, ROSE H.

CLASS OF 1923

ANDERSON, LAURA B.
BAKER, GERTRUDE R.
BOUCHER, ADDIE (MRS.)
BEGG, MARY E.
COX, MYRTLE F.
DAVIS, LEA O.
EVERSK, ANNA M.
EVINS, LILLIAN W.
FUSSELLMAN, VERA T.
GEE, FLORA A.
GRADOLPH, ANNA MAY
HOLFELTZ, KATHERINE M.
HIGHOLT, HILMA
HARSTADT, LAURA C.
HIBARGER, MABEL
HEGGIE, MAUDE M.
KIKULSKI, ELLEN B.
KERNAN, GENEVA A.

LUND, ELEANORE C.
LUTZ, LEOTA M.
MILLER, ALMA R.
MULLENDORE, MARY L.
MCNUTT, HELEN A.
OVENS, VIVIENNE R.
PROCHASKA, ANNE
RENTSCH, ADELE
RICKETTS, PEARL
ROEHRICK, TILLIE M.
SMITH, MARY
SOLBERG, MABEL S.
STRYK, VIOLA
SWEARINGEN, PHYLLIS A.
TOFSTED, ESTERRE
WEILER, CLARA
WINSEY, WENONAH
WRIGHT, NORA R.

CLASS OF 1924

BARDO, BEULAH R.
CHAPMAN, MARY LOUISE
CROYLE, NANCY B.
DEVITT, GERTRUDE
EUSTIS, NEVA E.
ERICKSON, FLORENCE M.
FISHER, MARY O.
FLYNN, MARGARET G.
GENDZWILL, AGNES D.
GRAHAM, MARGARET ANN
GREFF, HAZEL M.
HARDING, BERTHA
HARNEY, LENA
HASTINGS, OLIVE M.
HOGABOAM, MARGARET ANN
KNOOP, MABEL M.
LEA, MYRTLE
LONGAN, HELEN ROSE
MCCOY, ANNA H.

MACKAY, CORA LOIS
NORTON, GENEVIEVE M.
PASSAMANI, THERZA E.
PENDLETON, FRANCES B.
PEARSON, SIGNE ALICE
PERRY, RUTH
PETLICK, RUTH MARIE
RAINEY, FRANCES LENORE
ROTHGARN, GERTRUDE I.
SMART, OLIVIA
SAVAGE, CLARA MARGUERITE
SCHREYER, LILLIAN
SHELLHAAS, ESTHER JANE
THON, MARTHA J.
TICE, MABEL
TOUGH, FREIDA
VAWTER, ALICE
WILSON, KATHRYN P.
WITTWER, WILMA

CLASS OF 1925

AHLBERG, RUTH E. M. E.	HUGHES, CLYDIEN CLARKSON
ALT, M. LOUISE	JOHNSEN, HEIGA
ANDREWS, JANIE MAE	JOHNSON, EVA A.
BOWMAN, ALICE E.	JONES, LUCILE RUTH
BRIDSON, ANNE I.	KEENE, DAISY KATHRYNE
BURGE, MARY LOUISE	KLASSY, BARBARA LOUISE
CANNON, CARRIE EDYTHE	MALONEY, VERNE M.
DAVIS, FLORENCE VICTORIA	NELSON, RUBY NOLA
DAVIS, JENNIE E.	PARISH, VONNIE VICTORIA
DEAN, JENNIE V.	PAYNE, MYRTLE LUCILLE
ELLITHORPE, ELIZA ELINOR	PRESTON, IVORA H.
EVANS, ETHEL ESTELLE	RICHARDSON, MARY A.
FABRYCKI, ANN	ROBINSON, M. GENEVIEVE
FISHER, EVA HARTZELL	SHOOTS, MARY ALICE
GERERD, LULU M.	SHEW, ANNA MILLARD
GRAHAM, EDITH	THOMAS, FRANCES E.
GRIEP, FLORENCE M.	THORNFIELD, ELLENOR M.
GUNNETT, MARGARET AGNES	TOWNSEND, M. MATILDA
HEDRICK, RUTH SPEER	WELSH, ORREL M.
HINTON, FLORENCE ADA	WHITEMORE, HAZEL MAY
YOUNG, LOUISE ELIZABETH	

CLASS OF 1926

ALBERT, MARY V.	JACKSON, HAZEL GERTRUDE
BARWICK, FRANCES M.	JENSEN, CORA M.
BIEHLE, ORMAY L.	KUHLMAN, GLADYS
BLACKBURN, LOTTIE H.	LIETZMAN, JEWEL
CHESTEM, INEZ R.	LEUTWILER, RUBY E.
CRABTREE, LORETTA	MAROVEC, MILDRED
DEDERICK, DOROTHY	MOORE, RUBY F.
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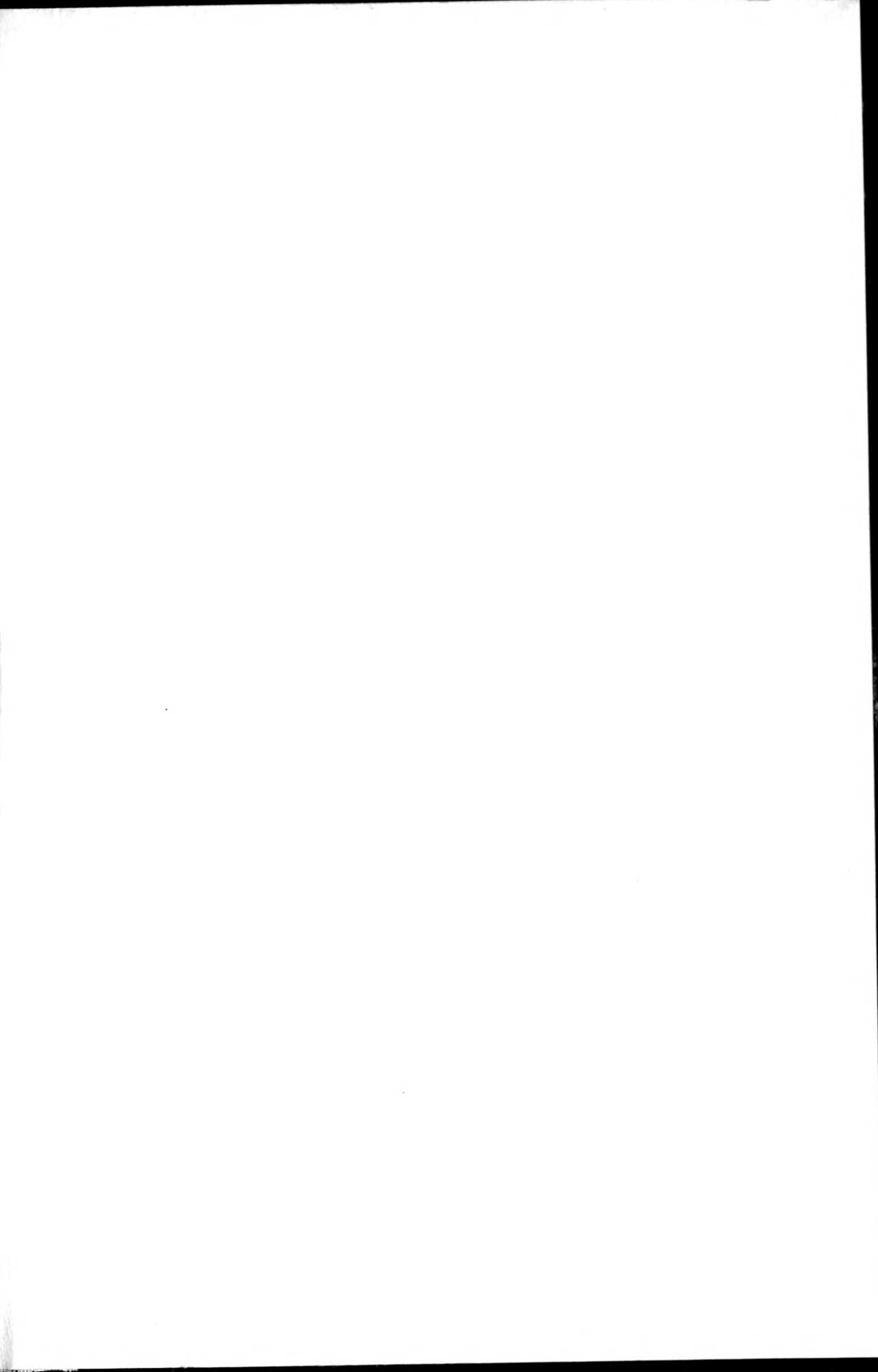
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